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THE CONTINENT

Vol. IV. No. 25.

Whole No. 97.



ROBIN HOOD.

ONLY one man among moderns could have seen the full significance bound up in the name of Robin Hood. and whether he counted him as fact or much, dealt with him as one of the truest exponents of English character. In the death of John Richard Green, passed the only one likely to analyze the influence of the name, and bring to light every phase of the results, still plainly to be seen of the ballads in which English folk delighted for three centuries and more. The elaborate hi-sterins-have all neglected him. He has been a myth with Tell and William Wallace and many another, and yet if internal evidence may be relied upon, a famous man, worth all that these various ballads imply, was their foundation. A dozen conjectures have been made asto his real name and character. Thierry, in his "Hitory of the Norman Conquest," believes him to have been "the last of the Saxons who refused to recognize the Norman rule," and an opponent of Richard Courde-Lion. Another authority, Mr. Spencer Hall, in his-"Forester's Offering," imagines him to have been one of the followers of Simon de Montfort, and a fagilive from the battle of Evesham. He has been placed among the personages of the early Tentonic people. and the "Vision of Piers Plowman" makes one of the characters, an ignorant priest admit that he knows much more about Robin Hood than of any personness connected with his religion :

"I exmot park!) mi paternoster, as the preist it singeth, But I can ryms of Roben Hode, and Randolf sel of Chaster, But of our land and our ladye I larne nothing at all."

It is not necessary to decide as to his origin, or to go into the antiquaries sousbbles in which he has been proved to be and not to be the Earl of Huntington. with a fabulous pedigree. But one thing is certain, Whether earl or yeoman, such a man once lived, in the region between Nottingham and Wakefield, noonrately described in the ballads, which show also the minutest familiarity with country life. The traits which fill these poems are not the imagined attributes of some man who is idealized into a popular hero. They are too clearly the outgrowth of real life, and the hand which painted the portrait had studied every feature and knew well how to reproduce them in such shane. that even to-day, when new times and new manners make the spirit of that elder day barely comprehensible. Robin Hood is alive and must always remain alive. A writer in the North American Herico many years ago, gave one of the most extinfactory solutions of the origin of the ballads, insisting that a contemporary of Robin's-a neighbor and a post-had done the work, and after asking what name sould reasonably be fixed upon as the author's, enswers : "Dimly through the past is discernible the figure of such a man, living at the entrance of Barusdale, not far from the monastery of Hampole, and perhaps connected with it. His name is Richard Boils. In his day he was a nonnlar versifier. And he may well have been the author of the Robin Hood bullads, although, to us, he is known in connection exclusively with poems of a religious character."



Whether Richard Relic, or some unknown veroffer. In Ragidaty plan the every had such legan and sidning has been sever had such the grant sidning has been seen as the second second such several second second surface. Law had began to throw any skadow of protection over will, and wheever exposed their cause, because outlaw, and had beneved them to early belin indiagn. Robbery and had been seen the surface of the second such as the second sec

Saxon breaking is in every page of the oil insulate, expects also brainfairs industrially by Normon expressions, produced by the production of the production of the control of the brainfairs make in, employed at the every main a considerable make in, employed at the every main as recorded in the first safe of inlately, but had every reason for revolt delay believe the eyes. Be but every reason or revolt delay believe the eyes. Be all as easy low science upon free absorces when he as used of their services and how harded free absorces whether beautiful offse control seem, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson even, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson even, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson court, and Steam period, and the second court of the court of the court of the court of seem, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson court, and Steam period, and the second court of the court of the court of the court of seem, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson court of the court of the court of seems, low, "those contemption at court was a Nesson court of the court of the court of seems, low, "those contemption are considerable and the court of seems, low, "the court of seems, "t castle after another, every one of them, like a hostile camp, the terror of the surrounding country. He passed stately abbeys and saw things for which better

reformer, and he sounded the note in the first blast blown on the born whose echoes are still ringing. Such righting of wrong as could come in that fragment of speech than his own hot words would soon be found. England in the West Riding should come through him, for Wielisf was just born. He passed through forests- and so begun the wild decis, whose outcome was the



great districts, in which churches and houses had been demolished, and from which every human creature had been extirpated to make way for deer and wild boars, 12

Robin Hood's heart was hot within bim as he went, He remembered the days of the Saxon Alfred. The begonds of good King Artbur and his life and work for the people were still told by English firesides. To Robin it was plain that the time had come for a

ending of baronial privilege-the destruction of the yandalism and tyranny of fendalism

To-day, if the knowledge of the ballads themselves has died away, Robin Hood's name is as familiar as in the beginning. "Cnirns on Blackdown in Somersetshire, and barrows near to Whitby in Yorkshire, and Ludlowin Shropshire, are termed Robin Hood's pricks, or butts; lofty natural eminences in Gloncestershire and Derbyshire are Robin Hood's hills; a huge rock near Mat-



lock is Robin Hond's Tor: mrisent boundary-stones, and Lingolithelies, are Robin Hond's revees; a pressumed loggun, or recking-stone, in Yorkshile, is Robin Hond's penny-stone: a fountain near Notting-ham, another between Doinesier and Wakefield, and one in Lansellier, are Robin Hond's wells; a cave in Notting-hamshile is his stable; a radio national took in Hong-hamshile is his stable; a radio national took in Hong-hamshile is his stable; a radio national hold in Hong-hamshile is his shop; Blockstone Holde in Lansellier, is his bell;

The record of anything beyond there means had usuriy been lost. The Percy balloid first gave he modern reader a hint of what might be in store, but we own to the Early English Text society, and the labor of Mr. Furrurall in particular, the societion out of the manuscript, from which the good bis-shop had drawn and altered at will

"The manuscript itself," writes Mr. Furnivall. "ie a scraibly, shabby miper book, about affects and a hasf unless long by fire and a hasf wake, maniges both as timber being which has been also made to be the second of the seco

That Perry's edition habited the originals to a semicialized signe beam known almost at once, through the protest of an undiputation attorney, Joseph Rilbon, whose column or maniputation attorney, Joseph Rilbon, whose column or who had some on information on all points connected with the outlaw's life. Josep before the Perry report, the ballads had been wown into a copy, and the life of the "Lytel Gorta." Wysken de Words put it in type about 110s, and it was experiment when the life of the "Lytel Gorta." Wysken de Words put it in type about 110s, and it was experimed in Scottland in 1908. Me Invel Illiam Wheeler, in one of the editarties papers in "By-Stepp of Michaelancy". "The ballads seem to have had their greatest populatity in the early part of the victorie century; titled it to say, in the first stages of the visible Reformation. Rebail Rood divided attentions occurring with the relation Rood state of the result of th

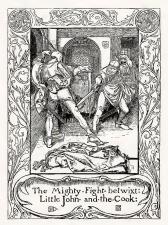
The old, careless, unthinking joy in mere living died in the day that real living began, and the purpose that is at the heart of every Robin Hood ballad, has, in its birth and acceptance as law-giver for all, ended any chance of return to the epoch of which it was born, Nothing is more marked in the literature of the day than the recurrence to ancient ideals, and the presentation of them to our boys and girls as something worth knowing and copying. We have had our era of good children who died young, and of the impossible heroeof much literature for boys, able to run a steamboat at sight, and becoming millionaires at twenty. It has been found that truth holds as much stimulus as fiction, if only as sometively presented, and the "Boy's Frois-sert," the "Stories of Heroes," and later, a charming "Boy's Plutarch," are all indications of a healthier entiment. There is no surprise, therefore, in greeting Pyle and the Scribners have found it good to make, and even if the story holds a succession of free fights, the blows given are always valignt ones in an honest cause. No father or pather need dread the influence of the

"THE NAMES ASSESSMENT OF BOOKS HOUR, OF GREAT RENOWN, IN NOTICE AND ASSESSMENT, WITTER STAIL HEADERS BY BOWARD PYRO JULY TOLK: Challes Persberg's No. 40, 51, 50.



story rendered into prose only less attractive than the old ballads. English history tells itself on every page, and through them all blows the fresh, sweet breeze of May mornings. If the English people had not been instinctive lovers of out-door life, these ballads must have taught them its charm. The youngest child can

It is an indication of a better day when a reproduction like the present one becomes possible, and the benutiful book deserves a place that it is likely to make and to hold, long after much of the work that has been popular has found the quiet obliviou it has



feel the thrill that comes with the opening of more than one:

"In summer when the showes be sheen. And leaves be large and long,

To see the deer draw to the dale,

And leave the hillde her. And shadow them in the leaves green,

More charming English has seldom been given to any work for children, and a suggestion of its flavor is in the preface for which every reader will thank us: "You who so plod amid serious things that you feel it shame to give vourself no even for a few short moments to mirth and joyousness in the land of Fancy; you who

think that life listle nought to do with innocent laughter that can harm no one; these pages are not for you. Clap to the leaves and go no farther than this, for I tell



you plainly that if you go farther you will be seandalized by seeing good, soher folks of real history so frisk and caper in gay colors and motley, that you would not know them but for the names tagged to them. Here is a stout, busty fellow with a quick temper, yet none so ill for all that, who goes by the name of Henry II. Here is a fair, gentle lady before whom all the others bow and call her Queen Eleanor. Here is a fat rogue of a fellow, dressed up in rich robes of a clerical kind. that all the good folk call my Lord Bishop of Hereford, Here is a certain fellow with a sour temper and a grim look—the worshipful, the Sheriff of Nottingham. And here, above all, is a great, fall, merry fellow that roams the greenwood and joins in homely sports, and sits beyide the Sheriff at merry feast, which same beareth the name of the proudest of the Plantagenets - Richard of the Lion's Heart. Bealds these there are a whole hast of bulghts, priests, mobbe, hughers, yeomen, pages, tailes, lasses, landlorsk, beggars, pollers, and what not, all tiring the mercarts of merry lives, and all bound by nothing but a five old strands of certain old kallads (suppod and elipped and tid together again in a score of knots) which draw these jornal fellows bere and there singing as the yeo.

"Here you will find a hundred dull, soler, jogging places, all telected out with flowers and what not, till no one would know them in their families flowers, and a here is a country bearing a well-known name, wherein no chill mists press upon our spittis, and no rain fall, but what rold off our backs like April showers off the backs of slock drakes; where flowers floom forever and fifth sate always singing; where flowers flow hath a fifth sate always singing; where every fellow hath a and wine (such as muddle no wits) flow like water in a every-day life, with no harm done brook

"This country is not Pairy-land. What is it ? "Tis the land of Pancy, and is of that pleasant kind that, when you tire of it-whisk !--you clap the leaves of

merry catch as he travels the roads, and ale and beer—this book together and 'tis gone, and you are ready for

"And now I lift the curtain that hangs between here and No-man's-land. Will you come with me, sweet Reader? I thank you. Give me your hand,"



TO MAUD-AT SEA IN AUTUMN. "-My Love to voice and fals

THAT was the song that you sang, my dear, When we came through the Austrian hills together. And the wind was light, and the sky was clear, In the summer weather.

I loo' ed on your eyes of tenderest blue, And the golden threads in your brown hair glinting, And I thought the rong had been made for you,

That sure 'twus my love who was young and fair: And the summer rose on your cheek was glowing, And the wind that ruffled your snuny hair Was softly blowing.

And the deep, clear vault of the summer skies, That over you bent as if to love you, Could only match the blue of your eyes With the blue above you.

But now you have wandered away, my dear, Wandmed away, and the day is loadly, And I catch but the echo, linguing next,

Of the old song, only, And I think of my Love, who is young and fair,

And I pray to the winds and the waves together, To remember what precious burden they bear Through the autama weather. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

THE FIRST SNOW.

- My mother-heart is aching, oh, how sore! The while I watch the first light fall of snow; For in the churchyard lies my little child, How can I leave his bed unshaltered so?
- I went for hours beside my window-pone When I first left bim there, alone-at night;
- But when I sought his resting-place by day, Then all the earth around seemed warm and bright, All summer long, fair flowers have decked his bed,
- And birds have warbled there their sweetest lays, The clouds have, now and then, wept pitying tears-Fair renows have watched it, and calm sunny days,
- But now when careful shepherds house their flocks, And households gather closer in their fold-

- While I am sheltered safe, and still and warm-My little one lies out there in the cold-Yet faith and reason tell me, that his soul
- And that he dwells where summer still abides-I wish that I could always feel it so.
- If I could see him once-one little hour Among the angels living, safe and glad; Although I might not speak, or touch his robe,
- I think that I could never feel so rad. And yet, within the churchyard, all alone,
- That little waxen form I cherished so And shielded from the slightest touch of chill, Must lie all winter underneath the snow.

LILLIAN GREY.

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ONCE THERE WAS A MAN.

MY R. H NEWELL (ORPHEUS C. KERR)

CHAPTER XVI.

In the American honsehold there had been sendually evoked from the demestic materials of command a sectom of firmily-life at once orderly and unconstrained, practical and ideal. As a garden of to-reful plan and rare beauty of arbosoni and floral combinations now occupied the formerly rank enclosure fronting the mansion; created, with wonderful celerity, by an intelligent and graceful exaction of all possible cultivated effect from Nature's wildest indiscrimination of fertility; so within the house an instinctively adaptive civilized intelligence had steadily and quietly disciplined the most primitive and unnecestomed of subjective agencies into the harmonious machinery of a well-appointed, systematic, and even measurably luxurious, Christian home, The Chinese servants, at first so unpromising to Berner's Latheran prejudices, that the old major-dome could not be nersuaded nermanently from shiplyout until Cousin Sadie and Mr. Brocke's veteran, Peter, and somewhat Anglicised their speech and manners. were now models of mechanical efficiency in their various duties, and frequently developed valuable lusymity therein. One of them, indeed, whom the quickly converted Swiss soon selected to be his chief confiden.* tial condintor, in place of Ambrosc relegated to the gardening, became so expert in resources for any domesthe emergency, whether of larder, laundry, or scullery, that his reflective "Me can sh," or "Me can so do," was always accepted us derisive of the uturnst human

practicabilities of the oversion.

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might become very fund in time; in fact much enjoyed already; and the cider members, at any rate, did not (Copyright mily S. S. Social, dirights reserved.) contemplate the approach of its conclusion with any disposition to bother the latter. Mrs. Similarina, it is true, bad began to experience some matrix at a creattion, bad began to experience some matrix at a creattion of the contemplate of the goods of these contemplates on the contemplate of the goods of these contemplates of the contemplate of the goods of these contemplates of the contemplate of the goods of the contemplate of the cont

"My don;" said Mr. Effingiann, coming into her room, on the afternoon following that of the dimerparty, with several opence letters in his group and a troubled look on his face, "—my dear, do your betters say anything about the fire in New York 2":

His wife, who had been reading her own latest mail from relatives and friends at home, gased at him inquiringly and shook her head:

"Xo; not a word of such a thing. Has there been a fire there?"
"Yes; and a very large one. What is the latest date you have there?" he asked, taking a chair and ginnering

over her shoulder.

"Ada Benton's is the latest—July fifteenth."

"Alt," that was several days before the occurrence,"
commented the merchant. "In forwarding our mail,
Dudge writes to me that he has just seen a clipper eap-

commences the increment. "In norwarring our man, Dedge writes to me that he has just seen a clipper captain straight from New York, who seports, that, on the dincteenth of July, a great fire burned five millions' worth of property in Broadway, Exchange Flace, Stone and Brand streats."

"Some of it was yours!" exclaimed the lady reflects.

ing his perturbed aspect and tone.
"Yes, my denr, I am a loser; very seriously, too, if any of the insurances default in the general calamity," "Richard, let us return at one."

The husband could appreciate this immediate wifely rentimese to consider nothing but his own possible impulse to hurry farthwith towards the score of his reported misfortane.
"Not quite at once," he said, his countenance relax-

"Not quite at once," he said, his countenance relaxing under a gratified smile: "It think we may venture to stay the remaining time alletted, as that will not be very long; and, ofter all, the loss of a few buildings need not bankrupt me."

"But it may be serious, you have said," continued the sympathetic wife. "I'll we were not here with you, would you not be anxious at least to get within shorter mailing distracts of your agents, without delay? I san strength you would. Then why stay here, in needless suspense, when we are so ready to start at any moment."

pense, when we are so ready to start at any moment?"
"At any rate, we can wait for mother small, Julia,"
rejoined the merchant, lightly—"unless," he added,
with a questioning inflection. "ven are at last growing

tired of living in a summer-house in a betanical garden?"

"On the centrary, it is pleasanter for me every day,"
she replied, earnessly..." But, Richard, you do not seem so well as you did, and Abretta is not like herself. Perkapa this place is not good for either of you." Mr. Effingham looked more grave again; but rather

with doubt than anxiety

"I think Borneo agrees with me very well, my dear. and so it seemed to do with Abretta mutil that hands some English playmate of hers came buck a wounded hero. I suspect that the child is giving way to a bit of schoolgirlish romantic scattment. Not a very alarming case, probably, but one that we must not encourage to become so. You and Sadie cried a little with her, I recollect, when the report was that the young man had been killed. That was but natural and right-he had been like our own boy amongst us. We would prefer, too, that our girl should be open and honest with all her feelings, and not affect a mature coquette's airs of indifference to musculine fates. But as our remaining sojourn in the East is to be so short, and it is not certain that we shall ever meet any of these foreign friends of ours again, it may be wise, perhaps, for you, my dear, to see that the boy and the girl do not imagine themselves quite broken-hearted at parting.

Mrs. Effingham glauced alternately from his face to her letters while he spoke, with some appearance of nervous apprehension. When he naused, however, her eyes instantly resumed their ordinary tranquil expression, and sought his, resnousively.

"Your idea may be only a continuation of muse, after all," said she. "Physical enervation, in a degree, makes any one more sensitive to the slightest emotional influences, and perhaps Abretta's has a tendency to exaggerate, in her, every newly-touched

sensibility," "Your womanly experience. Julia, should qualify you to judge of that, much more comprehensively than It was a great surprise to me when our gixt exhibited such very strong fielding at the first news

from Bruni. As you say, it may have been because her nerves were not in their usual clastic health. Your judgment shall be mine, and I'll not disregard your doubts of the fitness of the climate for Abretta. After the next American mail we will prepare to leave Borneo without delay."

As he finished speaking, the merchant left his chair and moved towards the door by which he had entered,

"I must answer some of these letters for the schooner returning to Singapore," he explained. "Do not be worried, my dear, about our share in the fire. At the largest, it will merely oblige me to invest something the less, at first, in the North-Borneo Company I hope to organize on our return to New York,

Then he went out; and the wife, no longer heeding her correspondence on the table, rested an elbow upon the latter and bowed her forehead to the support of a shading hand. Did her busband think more on a certain subject than he had yet combded to her? Had she, herself, any ever so indefinite intuitions of it which she neglected to realize? She was conscious of there being something voluntary in the hazy vacillations of her mind relative to the whole requence of the meetings with Belmore in Betavia and his uncle in Kuchin; for of the cusuing familiar auquaintance and its episodeshe had chosen to be scarcely more than a possively friendly observer. She had not tried even to see below the sunny surface of their present aspects; much less to conjecture future results for them. Was it a prompting of unrecognized instinctive purpose, or merely a weak quantilement of mental energies, that had caused her to drift so insensately with the carrent since those days in Singapore?

Berner knocked at a door, unbeard, and then came in, cautiously:

"Colonel Duryl begs to see Madame,"

"Say to him that I will come out humedrately,"

The Swiss bowed and withdrey, Madame looked into a small mirror on the partition for a moment, and

then followed to the room in which Mr. Dodge and Consin Sadie have once been seen together. "I must apologize for an unceremonious afternoon call, Mrs. Effingham: unless you can find enough ex-

case for it in the Irregular weather of the wet monagon, and the limited leisure of an invalid's nurse," said the Colones, after a stately handshaking, and betaking to

'You are welcome, sir, without qualification, both in your own person and as bringing as news-good news, I hone, of your nenhew.

"Ah, thank you. Edwin is convulescing as youth only can, and I am the bearer of his compliments to your family, with grateful acknowledgment of the friendly interest you have all shown for him in his

"We have been most auxious about him," "He fully appreciates your great kindness, I can

assure you. May I be allowed to express the hope that Mr. Effingham, your daughter, and Miss Ankeron remain as well as my friends of 'the Grove' had the pleasure of believing them to be last evening at Mr.

Mrs. Effingham felt like smiling at this pump of politicsedately in his own yein :

They will be flattered to hear of your remembrance of them. My husband is at urgent letters of business; my cousin may, probably, be found yet in her schoolhouse; and Abretta is on a call at Mrs. Von Camp's. A dinner-party in Kuchin does not entail such fatigue for the next day as would one in London or New York, But we had not the pleasure of meeting you at Mr. Merton's, Colonel Daryl."

"It would have gratified me to be there, madame, had I been longer returned to Kuchin, and more confident that Edwin's urging did not exaggerate his dimess to be left alone. From talk at the breakfast-table, I infer that your dining resolved itself into a kind of international debute."

The lady laughed pleasantly, and the Colonel's grizsted brows lifted slightly with an expression of whimsi-

"When we were not Orientalists we were politicians, I am afraid-that is, the gentlemen were; and as for the ladies, most of them were old and grave enough rather from the table so soon as the gentlemen were pearly to

discuss matters not wholly trivial," "The Rejah and Mr. Williamson show a disposition to compliment my friend, Hedland, somewhat ironcally, upon his success in calling out the conversational powers of Mr. Effingham," said the Colonel, smiling "My husband saw that he was bent upon mistimed

finical controversy, and deliberately averted endless trritating dialogue by summary monologue," said Mrs. Effingham, with a shade of hanghtiness.

"To be strictly just to a man like Doctor Hedland," returned Colonel Duryl, coldly grave again, "we must judge him by no common standard. Habits of wandering about the world without social object have made him an uneasy subject for conventional society. Such a man's personal likes and dislikes are not always to be inferred from his apparent snavities and pugnocities. Indeed, he is quite too independent to assume either manner toward those whom he dislikes. Of them he is practically oblivious; on if you hast him tith, at all, all called of, etc., in given no mattack both bankly, you called of, etc., in given no sound to be bankly, you called of, etc., in the called of the called

His listener had an intuition that he was in some manner emphasizing the subject beyond its mere passing relation; although his words, in themselves, gave

no clue to a reason therefor.

"My husband," said she, "Is certainly not proud in any arrogant sense of the term. He considers an American sentleman the peer of any social character in the world, and has required all his nationee to meet the real, or assumed, misapprehensions of foreigners and especially Englishmen, regarding distinction of classes in the United States. Generally assuming, that educated Europeans are as well informed about us as our average school children are about them, he is often forced unwillingly into an aspect of affronted pride by such questions as Doctor Hedland's. Even I have been sometimes impelled to patriotic vindication, by the curiosity of some English stnire's daughter to know whether the army of Washington was wholly composed of Indians; and the capally veratious idea of many a more pretentious London lady, that the best society of our country is that to which belong the showy and phenomenal American wealth-makers, whose vulgar estentation obtains for more distinguished social estimation abroad, than it ever knows, or can buy, at home."

The color heightened on Mrs. Effingham's cheeks; her eyes lighted and her breath came faster; as she for yet to extenuate farther her husband's cride, in recall-

ing what had aggrieved her own.

"For Progin liquition of that description there are consistent exemplary ariginals on your dids, my done consistent exemplary profusion to your dids, my done consistent you have been a support of the program of the p

was mentioned with regret, and this reminded me that I should not have many more opportunities to see you."
"I hope, Colonel Duryl, that our acquaintance need not end with our Borneon solourn," faltered the lady;

troubled by his air of beginning something not easy, nor wholly pleasant, to say,

"Mrs. Effingham, we must not even pretend to ourselves, that my nephew and myself are likely ever again to have the bagginess of meeting yourself and your family after our parting on this Island. It can searcely be hoped that you will return hither; certainly Edwin and I have no more loope of seeing your country, for many years, at least; nor of returning sooner to Europe. I have paid my last visit to Sambas, in pursent of a now virtually extinguished solution of the beceditary problem that once beld out some possibility of the re-establishment of our family fortunes in England. If I had not been recalled, to my nephew's bedside. I could have axince notifier more in Sambas.

sand. If I had not been recalled, to gu nephaw's bedside, I could have gained nothing more in Saunthus. Amongst the shifting assequence of data Darieb-Sevitabed Dyak-loan on concer tone has been left by the pass, dominated and the pass, dominated to the pass, of the pass, and the pass of the pass, and the pass, pass, and the pass of the pass, and the pass, and the Lenderman tand he del Goods are destined to stay roge in the China seas not India; the cost to curve cut slowly a farterine for himself, if he can; the other to give his remainishing yuars to obscure and unsupplied, shown milkey I is that we can ever meet with you and

"If this must be so, you and Mr. Belmore will do us the justice of believing, that we regret it as sincerely as your most partial regard for us could desire."

"And we shall regret it; none the less, I fear, that, for hoth of us, any other event would have been a necessare retrieded only to be the more perflows in the

yours again, after our farewells here."

end."

Mrs. Effingham looked the question her lips did not ask.

"Sneaking selfishly for myself, first." he went on.

recognizing the mute appeal and unconsciously leaning toward her, with every lineament softening as he spoke; "I will trust the fine intuition of your sex to detect something very different from rudeness in the confin sion, that my unexpected meeting with yourself has been an unmanning pain to me! Yes, the more ex quiette a pain for being kept devouringly alive by the insidiously-delusive pleasure of it. Your woman-heart can surely interpret aright the seeming paradox, took you for Caroline Dornton-your voice is hersyour eyes, your air! Struggle with myself as I may, every new sight of you brings your sister again before me, to blot out everything in twenty years of my life but the unrecognized wild Hope that had been the secret perennial vigor of carking Despair, and to kill that Hope at the instant of its revelation to me-to kill it and leave the Despair to run yet its normal course. You bring me the shost mocking and torturing me so; but, for all, a Spirit so sweet to my regenerated memories, that it will hold me in paralyzing thrall so long as you, its gentle priestess, remain where I must sometimes hear and see you."

Tears welled to the eyes of his bearer, and she made no attempt either to repress or wipe them away. They did not even disturb that compassionate, stendy gaze into his saily stern face which, withal, had a certain

covertly pleading suggestion.

"It materials you, thoroughly," the said, slowly, and with public spinish; "and all that two genericals and the public spinish; "and all that two genericals are sufficiently spinish in the spinish of t

spirit I have confessedly shown, to propitiate humbly your kindlier indement of Caroline's mother, would have enabled me to give you, at least, some atoning reassurance for your justly angered, manly pride. But I have not been able to hide from myself, from the first. Colonel Baryl, that, with the certainty of Caroline's death renewed hitterness of feeling towards our mother has come to you. Your considerate appearance of relenting, on occasions, has not blinded me; and while, knowing what you have endured. I cannot blame you the fact has immosed it mann my communest filial instinct to show you even less unreserved sympathy

The Colonel heard her with bowed head; finely sevsitive to what it must cost such a woman to speak in this way, and secretly measy at seeming to exact what from her, at all events, was an ideally generous return-

"Were you the less nobly forgetful of my selfishness and weakness, madame," he reloined at last, raising speakably humbled in your sight for having allowed you to suffer so much, undeservedly, from their assertion. If your Mother gave me, as I thought, much less than justice, you give me so much more, that I am really showed to not yet one farther unperited harden upon

your generosity." Once more her gentle eves looked the question that

her live did not speak. "You are aware, dear Mrs. Effingham, that Edwin Belmore is like a son to me; a legacy to my lonely, starved affection from a dying sister. You have seen with all his troubles before him and no worldly knowledge to teach him that they must come. He renders to me the trust and obedience of a son, and it has been my fault that his happy idling here has gone on so long. From week to week, before the Bruni expedition. I deferred too induleently to his inclinations, because that undertaking seemed to offer the carliest means of facilimy authority. I will not say that my wisdom was at fault in the matter; for it perpetually reminded me that I was acting unwisely; but my beart was tender for the fatherless boy, so innocently loyous in his first real taste of the sweetest luxury of youth, and, in my own as self-indulgent lingering, I could not bear to shorten his guileless summer day. Now, instead of being with me at Singapore to rejoin his ship while I resume my command, he is back in Kuchin; with me recalled to be mean his sponsor; and the venrame recollections and tender fincies of a humaned invalid are not likely to make my last task with him less difficult than the first might have been. My dear Sister-inlaw, you must know what I mean, and you will not

refuse to help me?" Mrs. Effingham's expression of countenance had

"Soon Edwin will be strong enough to leave the house: then he will come here. that is not for him, and he must be made to realize the truth before he goes back to his appointed place in

"Colonel Duryl, I cannot pretend to misonderstand you. Must it be so?"

The Colonel zaised his eychrows in surprise at an inquiry that seemed to him indicative of an incompleteness of perception he would not have expected,

"There is no alternative, madame : for I fear that my

nentiew is already seriously attracted to your lovely dangehter. She I presume, has had the safeguard of your motherly vigilance; but my poor hoy has been allowed, by a less faithful guardian, to trifle with the peril that he knew not of. If, on his next visit here, a considerate kindness does not make him understand, beyond all question, that only friendship is possible for him from this home, he may carry away with him some delusion to make his distillusionizing maturity the desolate waste-his Uncle's has been !"

At the last clause in which an afterthought seemed to assall herself, the lady assumed the first air of repellant pride she had ever shown to the speaker since their

first interview.

"Excuse my slowness of apprehension, sir," she anin the affectionate regards of all in this house, to make any request in behalf of his interests unwarrantable. It shall be nov care to observe your wishes in that

"I perceive that it is my misfortune to offend you, Mrs. Effingham. Will you not allow the difficulty, aswell as the rainfulness of the duty I am reforming to plead somewhat for me? How futile would be an attempt to conceal from you, that my own experience is the occasion of this fearfulness for my boy! But for that, and your knowledge of it, I should not presume to be here on such a peculiar mission. It is trusting and confiding in you as one might in a sister. to approach you with a request of so unusual and onerons a nature, that ordinary mones would justify you in presenting it as a gratuitous impertingue. Pardon me. madame, if I have presumed too far in this."

"There should be no question of presumption, Colonel Daryl, in any assent you could make to the

friendship of Caroline Darel's sister."

Never before from human lips had he heard his lost wife mentioned by his own name, and it thrilled the man like the sound of a sweet voice he had thought stilled forever. Rising abruptly to his fact, he grasped both of the lady's hands impulsively, and, for a moment, looked intently down into her calmly upraised

Then he said, fervently: "Be those, Sister, your last words for me to-day.22 She arose, also, her countenance beautifully expresssentiment inspiring his request. Inclining his head, he mised her right hand reverently to his lips; bowed, and

ing the follest apprehension of the finely unspeakable

withdrew without another word. A moment she remained motionless where he had thus left her, abstracted in far-reaching thought; then moved slowly to a window and gazed out, over veranda and garden, to the river dissoling with a gentle rain. Consciensness of failure made her heart heavy; for the interview had taught her, esseinsively, that the wrong she had humbly confessed for a dead mother, and, as it, were, submissively offered all that she could, of her own feelings, as a sacrifice for, remained yet a keen and subtle weapon in the hands of its unforgetting sofforce, only rendered the more trenchant, perhans, by all that she had done. Delicately courteous as her sister's robbed and spurned heldegroom ever was to herself; loftly chivalrous even, in gratefully assuming unworthiness of her individual emelousness; none the less he had imperiously dictated to her that she must finally become a servile instrument of his resentful pride! A peculiar irony of assumption suggested itself in his unprefaced interposition to rescue his nephew from a

cruelly mispineed trust, before that unconscious wouth,

or any other earthly being, had revealed, by word or action, the slightest actual proof of such a danger. In effect, if not in terms, he arbitrarily forced the emergency, with an air of tacitly recognizing it as already an inevitable existence; thus seeming to niead for his beloved one against assuredly predestined fate, whole, in reality, dictating the whole issue himself, even to its very hour, and making Caroline's sister the helpless minister of his contemptuous will

Mrs. Effingham realized this vividly. It gave a sense of impotent hamiliation to Colonel Durch's uniform and frankly approclative homage to her own distinctive persomility. Soldenly throwing her hands above her head, and clasping them passionately there, she put her troubled mind's one, scarrely trusted hope into the apestion:

" May I ever tell him-all ?"

CHAPTER XVII.

CHRISTIAN AND PHILOSOPHER,

"THE GROVE," as our Rajah called his latest official residence, has been described as standing, under archesof palms, upon a gracefully-swelling mound, or knoll, not far back from the water's edge. Behind and partly around it bills lanned upon higher bills, and these upon yet loftier, until the distant umbrageous wilderness was lifted to the azure-softened eminences of a mountainrange. From the immediate polisaded grounds of the Government-house, a road, or, in effect, a broad green alley, had been cleared through the jungle to the summit of a gradually rising farther acclivity, on which a beautiful natural bower, supplied with primitive seats and a hammock, commanded nuimpeded views of the native "campong," the river, the European cottages of the flanking heights, and the luxuriant retreating unlauds of either bank of the Soriwak. Up to this elevated retreat was the favorite morning and evenleg walk of Rajah Brooke, Unattended, save by the special pets of his little indiscenous menaserie which were trained to besit the indulgence-a meek-eyed doe, or "kijtang," the mins "Betsy," a bear-cub not larger than a cat, and a black Bugis monkey-and by his old English bull-dog, "Billy," to maintain zoological decornus-it was his wont to trudge sturdily to the height at sunrise, or near the close of senset; often with the Burls on one shoulder and a parrot on the other.

A sweetly experience day of arbitrary passing birts of huge rain-drops and as playful surprises of dazzling sunshine, was closing with such a magnificent confusion of rich colors in its cloudy fleece as only the fervid Tropical san can mantle upon the vanorous expeny of a anot of earth so temperately aired as the cool, even Sarawak valley. Orange and rose were the bues chiefly contending in the parting light around the bower on the Baish's Hill, where two men, seated near each other and smoking after-dinner segars, looked forth between the shading palms upon the tranquil picture beneath and around them.

".-Yes, this is my ambition," one of the two was saving, in continuance- to see these hills covered with the plantations and homes of an hadustrious. thrifty, regenerate people; to see schoolhouse and Christian church arise in Kuchin, and busy factory and storehouse on the banks of a commerce-crowded Sarāwak,"

"May you live to witness the beneficent consummation !" was the hearty responsive aspiration

"Ah! but shall I live so long, Hedland? The question is one I often ask myself. That wound in the lanes at Rungpore was permanent incond upon a life that would not have insted until now, but for the seafaring and invigorating occupations of all my subscquent years. Now that my physical activities are limited, I find myself not so strong as before."

"You could not be persuaded, I suppose, to go back to England, on a visit, when I return there? moderation of the climate here is deceptive. I find it slowly debilitating,22

"Perhaps you are right; and I may try a homeward trip, two or three years from now. My mreence

may be necessary to induce our Government at least to occupy Pulo Labuan," "Don't be too sanguine of much help from Parlia-

ment and the ministry, Brooke," said the naturalist. skeptically. "Remember Raleigh, and Hastings, and poor, neglected Battles. Commering soldiers are the style of men England appreciates for any part of the world. Daryl tells me that your agent, Wise, thinks you will be knighted. You would accept the Bath because it would be of moral advantage to you in your dealings with the Orientals; but which do you suppose will weigh the more in securing it for you-your services to mankind in Borneo, or the fact that you had an ancestor-Ser Robert Vyner-who was a baronet and Lord Mayor of London in the time of Charles the "It will be a matter of purely diplomatic value to

me, however it comes," replied the Bajala, indifferently. "Do you know, Hedland, that prahu of yours, down "-waying a hand toward the river-"is almost exactly upon the spot where we first anchored the Roughst, six years ago? We gave Mada Hassim twenty-one guns, and the good old fellow answered with eighteen from the stockade around his house. Then we went ashore in the Lily gig and the Skinalong-you remember the boats?-and had ten, and cisars a foot long, with Muda and his brothers, to the music of deafening tom-toms. The house was a lone shed in palisades, on that mound, over there, next to the hill where I afterwards put up the house now so handsesnely kept by the Effinghams. The rock you see showing at this fale, to the left of the old Raish's wharf, is the one on which the frigate Senaroug unexpectedly tilted over, two years ago. All her stores were lying loose on the shore for weeks, with native throngs continually around, and yet not an article was stolen. What does that say for the honesty of my poor Dyaks ?"

"The rich Dyaks, like the rich Malays, are the ones whose plandering preclirities you have to guard agginst," said the Doctor, dryly,

"Excepting Usop and Makota," returned the Rajab. "even the Malay pangerans have much more hoursty than I had expected to find in them. Muda Hassim has been generally as true as steel to his English professions, and as for Bodrudeen-I could trust him like

a brother." The old friends sat gazing, together, over the palms and roof of "The Grove," into the river-holding valley below them; undulating vernal descent, "atap " housetops showing between trees, Indian schoopers, prahus and sommons upon the playid stream, the old, vellow native town, and the picturesque cottages crowning, or climbing their respective wooded knolls-all taking the sun's departing benediction with the grace of the languid East turning softer to the fiery West. It was a scene profoundly suggestive for thoughtful men; so little relieved from humble primitive barbarism, and yet, withal, having delicate vital touches of a new history wherever the eye sought continuity of the old. Within that single reach of watery mountain-pass, less than forty miles from its occan-entrance, could be found the highest type of Cluistian civilization ever known to Borneo, at the farthest point of geographical advance yet maid by civilizing agencies into the vast Lisual's Couffment-life depth and with of unexplored

envagery.

"It is the old body, with another soul," remarked the Doctor, at last.

"But such a weak uncertain young soul, as yet!"
sighed its creator
"I can see vigos in it," maintained the other.

"There, for instance, is your own pleasant home, down youder, taking the place of that heathen Makana's gloomy den. Such a change, in itself, means much," "So, you have dropped Makota, at last ?"
"Or, rather, as I told you in our first talk about it.

to the property of the propert

"Ductor Treacher informs me, Hedland, that you fercored the Pangeran in his suit for the hapless young

creature." "I simply did not oppose. It was policy for me to become 'Niau,' or heart's-friend, with Pa Jenna, by the old Kayan ceremous of the transfission of a dron of blood from each into the arm of the other-a kind of sentimental vaccination. Consequently, he does nothing without my sanction; and when the quite willing girl was offered the extenordinary honor-for a Dyak maiden-of a place in the harem of a Malay prince, he applied for my assent. Why should I have opposed? The Paneeran had always treated me handsomely: Amina longed to repeat the destiny of her sister, Incl. Budrudeen's wife; and, although Pa Jenna is the richest Orang-Kaya in Borneo, and of the proud Illamaon easts, he keenly coveted the distinction of having both of his daughters at court. I know his wishes and the cirl's; there was no reason why I should offend Makota; and so I-merely did not interfere.

¹³ Was that the noblest course for a Christian Euglishman, Lawrence P¹³ asked the Rajah, mildly, but with a significant look.

"It was the true, philosophical course, at any rate "

"That term." philosophical, 'is made often to cover such acts of unserruptions selfahness, or moral indilence, as any barbarian might blueb to excuse." exclaimed like filend, velor-grainly. "What has comover you, Hedland?" he went on, his tone changing to a controllectory moral, and spit. It wents to me that even your consent to be reconciled with upself—after a griculance wholly of your own imaginative creation—

may be only the fresk of a greater perversity."

The philosopher smiled, but not at all genially, and carefully knocked the ask from his segar.

⁴⁴I. suppose I'm what they call an 'escentric' Brooks," he said, with preuliarly cool deliberation— "—ast you are, yourself, in a measure? You know what you have named your new boat?—The Adely Booksbow. Well, how mach sepon is there in that came? Are uncompleted men: confirmed 'bachelors', like you and me: ever 'jolly'? This scheme of yours for the moral regeneracy of Dyak-land is an 'corrutricity'; and my hermitage amongst aros and headlantiers is another; and I do not believe that either of my would be here at all if we had married!

"Nature has certainly appointed woman to be the esantial complement of man, and their joint califvation of domestic life to realize the only normal falfalment of man's rational destiny. If from any cause, an individual departs from the proper social continuity of development of his kind, and finacies that he can put intellectual singularity in place of symmetrical commonanty of physical genius with his neighbors, that

singularity soon shows itself to be a forced abnormalism; a degree of insanity; neither wholesome for the

world, nor a pleasure to himself.

"Old bachelors, old maids, childless parents, and even particularly informated married people, all become more or less mentally malformed, in time; breause, physically, or psycho-physically, they have been but partly developed; certain essential elements of their intended growth into the full roundness of a complete human existence being allowed to wither in the germ; and their mental characteristic-mature into corresponding one-sided deformities of reason. You and I have often felt a superior sort of compassion for the poor old solitaries of both sexes whose pitiful withered lives are made burdens to themselves, and unpleasant repulsions to every one else, by their morbid concelts of perpetual physical ailments; we have imputiently deployed the percersion of nervous spinsters and childless wives doting on pestilent cats and dogs, or-if they are vulgar-neaking continual nauseating advertisement of their fancied bodily disorders and mania for drugging; and yet the moral Bornes is your old-bachelor morbid ailment and metaphorical cat and dog; and my insensate celibate moping and drugging are the discovery of primeval man amongst the tree-tops !

"In our cases Nature is revenging, as she always does a half developing manuser of existence; out, you and I may happin to possess a little more brains than and the product of the control of the control of the landemakines produce 'e-certainties of a norre specious intellectual order. Your missionary crassingrers is another form of the considiutional religious crass of the move tolerable of old maths and tisengaged and scandal over the intellectual case of the con-

even with you, and encouraging a Makota to tell me how he hates my best friends !"

Dr. Hedhard's delivery of this extraordinary physiclogical discourses so clearly evinced, by its personal namest, that he was self-contempsionously islating himself rather than any one clea, that the man whine nobel career he had clussed with his own in such reckless eyuical discourtesy, was too magnantimons to be offended. "As you generously take to yourself the more malig-

maxi places of "neutral absormations," in you call II," and the highly, being head against a tree, with a fine data the highly, being head against a tree, with a fine Bat,—not to question year argament, Helitand—not one over you makes that a carbon change he care over you make that a carbon change he care over you asked that a carbon change he can over you asked that a carbon change is not as an off the data of the carbon change is not as an off the data of the carbon change is not a similar to the carbon change in the carbon change is not a similar carbon change in the carbon change is not a similar carbon change in the carbon change is not called the carbon change in the carbon change in the carbon change is not called the carbon change in the carbon change in the carbon change is not called the carbon change in th

That wholly grataitons enslaught upon Mr. Effingham, for instance—suppose be had treated it with the surprised dodain that the circum-fances would have justified ?"

"Instead of which he putingly muffed me from head to frost me American Fig.—and I respect him for it!" confidence the naturalist. "And so you think, Rajah, that my tone of presental identity is knewed? I don't know but you be right. How much dignity will the property of the property of the property of the don't know but you be right. How much dignity will don't you have been been been been also also been also for the world, that the spe returned by me to my public, down youlder, this afternoon, supplies annaswerable poof that we are all no more than infellectually-

nivamend monkeys."

"The same amount of dignity, my friend, that belongs properly to manhood now:—that which is vested in its mental, moral and spiritual superiority over the highest possible development of the next order in animal nature, whether it has remore kindred with

It, or not." Now, for the supplierry, Review, "retored the De-"New, try to be appeal the helping again; "you entering the supplier of the supplier of the supplier of the sentiment. The laws of all etitiphic llumans pride in human motive like in the belief that it is immersionably removed from subsection as consenuated. Miss only, "I post this fundamental pride—I call it presumptions variegles—you may belief up as super-treatment with only of the subsection as consenuated Miss only," I post this fundamental pride—I call it presumptions variegles—you may belief up as super-treatment of the mental, or meral, or suffittual corresponds that you are not belief to the super-treatment of the supertreatment of the super-treatment of the superticular treatment of the superticular treatmen

"From with such a foundation tern away, if it has been housely and only built there-above it need not been housely and only built there-above it need not necessarily full into runs; but, rather, it next, without longing its escential integrity, sich to a mew floundation of its own unquestionably demonstrated primary supertority to whatever is ungowered by reasons yet to receive the superior of the properties of more all times, acquire a finer dignity of proved superstantant exception."

The burly unturalist shragged his shoulders, and smiled grimly.

"I don't think," seld he. "that you appreciate the proportions of the foundation to be knocked away ; for they certainly constitute a good baif of the whole edifice. If you and I are only the shaved, blenched and educated descendants of a Simian Adam, our suporigin than saight be claimed as the Orang-outan's motive for not attacking men, and for fighting hard against the agony of death. They become the mere instinctive selish conventions of personal immunity and temporization with tital dissolution. We are moral, because our surest average safety lies therein. and we are spiritual because we want some special system of thought whereby to cope-or fancy that we are coping-with normal life's ineradicable terror of death. As for our educational attributes; which really originate and control what our vanity would make us think are the divinely dictated forms of the others; they are indeed our great distinction from and permanent superiority over the inarticulate lower animals, which cannot alternately condense and diffuse such wisdom as may be amongst them-'saguelty,' we call it-by the intercommunications of speech. It is educertion only, as it 'forms the common mind,' that would not be forformly nucked to pieces in your edifice of selfconscious human dignity, by a collapse of the founda-

not sufficient to maintain the essential integrity of a superstructure so undermined."

With unchanging screnity of look and manner the auditor of the discouraging philosopher received this rhetorical display of logic, and answered it practically : "It seems to me, Hedland, that you are a little mad in all this -I don't mean in the argument you rear upon the assumption that your phenomenal mias conpletes the chain between man and ape; but in the assumption itself. To me, Oshousee as yet an inarticulate brule creature. My every instruct, no less than my reason, fails to discover in him any nearer identifiention with the human race than is casually suggested by the commonest mins of the Sadong, or Sambas. Granted, that his physical conformation is more like man than orang-outan; granted, that he seems to add to the imitative facility of lds kind, the reflective suggesty of the elephant, the emulative ambition of the horse, the loval domestic affection of the dog and the constructive antrinde of the beaver-what are all these phases of dumb instinct but poor, automatic conics of the lumblest expressions of human reason? Supplement them even with the speaking-powers of parrot and magpie, and how much nearer do they come to any intellectual or moral equality with the acted and spoken intelligence of the least cultivated human mind? Because Oshousee, by some freak or exceptional eircumstance of nature, is so formed that he can walk erect; because some prouliar rest impressions upon his brute-instluct of self-preservation have prepared him to exhibit a few dim similitudes of disyou rush to the conclusion that he is something more then anthropoid are ;-an are changing to man, and so proving that every lafty intuition of a divinely distinctive creation, in the lauman soul is a pitifully false

Dorior Heddand was as unmoved at this arraignment of himself as his friend had been in listening to his pro-

variety of the platfinds of berefutey mentals half the fine injection disolation for your error involved that the fine injection disolation for your error involved that the platfinds of the pla

"Figure 3 second fielings, and the human conviews at the point of its estimations before the highest time at the point of its estimations between the highest time that must consistence of this based for a humalited, or result of the second time that the consistence of this based for a humalited, as the point of the second time that the point of the point

ually warm, or temperate—one you doubt that Nature would finally supply them with harry coatings? Then imagine, farther, the eternal intellectual insunity of such an existence, with the corresponding natural deprecision of the faculties of the brain:—how much more mind would your ultimate aboraclized human

being possess than orang-outan, or chimpanare?"
"But this argument applies to the degeneracy of man; not to the regeneracy of ape." remarked Rajah

Brooke. "I 've heard that criticism before, and will answer as before," was the importient rejoinder; "It is Unthinkable, practically speaking, that credible natural circumstances could ever so combine as to reduce man to apphood; but to concede the possibility of them even in theory, is to allow the Thinkableness of the converse of the proposition. We may easily suppose natural ocforest to life on a plain, and a co-operation of conditions of subsistence and self-preservation, there, to induce, gradually, in their progressive generations, a habit of erect walking and an adaptation of the lower limbs to that method of locomotion. If, in his present estate, the orang-outan covers himself with bedelothing of pandanus leaves in wet weather, why should he not make some sort of lenfy but, to the same protective end, as a dweller on the ground? A common monkey removed to a cold climate will soon, without human instruction, gather any convenient bit of cloth around his shoulder, for its warmth; why, then, should not the erect-walking and hut-building mias, or chimronzee, take finally to clothing himself. And as a housed and clothed creature, it would not be an unlikelihood of nature for his hirante covering to depart, as no longer necessary, in the course of a few generations, Well, you see how far our aps is already advanced in the human scale by perfectly Thinkable-I may say practieally Knowable-conditions. Your own mind can follow out the remaining evolutions into our kind of manhood, as the gradually increasing and refining physical capacities and sensibilities formulate speech, and tend to the cultivation of instinct into reason.

"And you believe," said the Bajal, "that your Oshonsee is a living demonstration of this advancement from one type to another by peocess of natural evolution?"

" Emphatically, I do! If you ask me to define specifically the conditions developing this particular miss into such an advanced form of being. I must answer that I have no longer even a local theory about them : for I am satisfied that Maketa was truthful at last about the capture of the creature itself, not only in Borneo, but even in the common miss country between the Sarawak and the Sadong. Furthermore, I have secured the skull of an animal of like development, but female (I think), reported to have been killed at the foot of Tubbang inountain, in our very Sarawak valley! This overthrows my Sumatron theory. With all his divergenees from our Simunion Pappans, Oshousee is certainly not wholly of a different species; so I may retain the idea of his hybridism, and believe that on one side he sorang from Pappan stock. But where shall I look for the other factor of his parentage in a region not only now without orang-outans, but wanting the marshy character of soil that, at any period, must have been requisite for any known species ?"

"You mention Mount Tubbang: do you know that there is a cave in that mountain?" asked the Rajab, thoughtfully.
"Thave been over the mountain often," replied the naturalist, in some surprise; "but never found, nor heard of, any cave."

"As I remember it," pursord the other, "its entrance is through a hole like a shallow well. Probably

it has been concented, for some purpose,"
"That is something I shall certainly investigate,"
declared Hedhard, "The caves and tertiary deposits
of this Island may yet reveal something of human history never before dreamed by the boldest speculation,"

⁶ Am I to understand your conclusion about Osbon-see to be, that he is a Hybeid of Simmigno Puppan and some greatly advanced unknown species; and that one of his parents may have belonged in the Sarāwak

some greatly november incomes is species; and that one of his parents may have belonged in the Sarāwak valley?"

"What else am 1 to think, Brooke, with the imperfect knowledges at my command, and after finding and

feet knowledge at my command, and after finding and tracing the significant shall I have mentioned? You have my theory of the conditions by which the luminaization of such in ups as the supposable more attenuaprogenitor of Osismusen may have been progressively a creature could have originated in, or come into, any explored part of Bornes, "S. We, when more question, my old friend," sold the

⁶⁵ Now, one more question, my oid friend," said the Rajah, Asing a hand upon the nearer knee of the naturalist, and questioning as much with look as voice: "are you, in any respect, a laupider man, for having secured the arrilly momentum settentile price you take this mysterious Oshomee to be?"
The Doctor brought his own right hand combaticulty.

down upon his friend's, and kept it there while answering :

"God knows I am not! The thing works in my intellectual nature like a poison, bringing a kind of delirium at one moment, and a leaden duiness of dissust with everything in human life-myself chiefly !--at the next. I tried once, as I've told you, to shoot the devilled age; and that action followed close upon the revolt of my every moral faculty against kflling a consmon mins in a tree! It was, as I said a while ago, an ansocial mental abnormalism that led me into this accursed study, and save me a supernaturally maleyelent spite in it. If I had not perversely contemued my kind; if I lad taken a suitable wife, and reared children, and given my life its full and free natural expression; all the outhusiasm for science in the world could not have inspired me so to consort with barbarism, and become myself's moral and spiritual barbarian, for the sake of proving that men are but monkeys of a vainer growth !"

"And do you realize Hedland," spoke the Rajah, with a remonstrating solemnity of indication, "that if you can convince men of this, you will also be destroying their fatth in the immortality of the human soul the fundamental principle of all religion and Christian critization?

Nervously rising to his feet, and abstractedly thrusting lish hands into his pockets, the fifthl misenthropist betwayed his mind's feetful unrest by pacing the few feet of space available between the trees of their elevated refered: "That part of the business," he answored, hurrhedly.

with his eyes unessity are ried, "belongs to the theologian; not to me. There is chaos in my own mind on the subject; and yet"—with some resumption of his former vivacity—"why should there be?

"The utilis of Doctor Heddani's smoothly uncertainties and considerate second mescalistative, must be reminded, once more, that Dervin's theory of natural "Selection, Embridse and Survival" was not then harven; not were Hoeske's and Walkey's colorations of fig. Is anything ever annihilated in this world-either the body or soul of once-living thing? Death is but a change in the forms of matter; not their destruction. No atom of the world's composition since the creation has ever been annihilated; all is here yet, and must be somewhere in the universe to all eternity, whatsoever the mutations of its infinite forms and attributes. Man's body 'dies,' as we call it, and is disintegrated into its original constituent physical elements; but with no absolute extinction of anything. The vital essence, or the mind, or the Soul, as we may choose to term it, can be none the more annihilated. Released from the body, to which it has been at once the mdividualizing force of segregate physical cohesion, and the subtle preservative and motorial intelligence, it returns to be a part again of the intangible vivifying force of the whole universe-perhaps as what we so indefinitely style Electricity; to shine supernally in the thunder-storm and Aurora Borealis-Heaven! or to terrify in the earthquake and volcano-Hell! or to enter some new incorporation of living matter-Metempsychosis! This horror of death that men feel is an inheritance from the lowest, blindest brute-instinct; the intimations of immortality, timidly attributed to the human soul, should be rightfully understood as refined, educated and finally unblinded instinct's recognition of Immortality in every atom and essence of

The friend regretfully hearing this half-colloquized degradation of the system of the Universe into mere endlessly-revolving machinery, scarcely knew what an-

tidote could be in the least effective against such obsti-

nate and sweeping materialism.

"All this means virtual athelesm," he said, with a mixture of impatience and indignation. "You are mixerably changed, indeed, Holdand, to find its your own sent no majoring contradiction of your scheme to make it only one of the mechanism forces of nature. There can be no moral, much less spiritual, responsively the contradiction of the mechanism is belong to. Do you remine that your theory inspire the belongs to. Do you remine that your though its properties that you was a superior to be the mechanism to the longe to. Do you remine that your though the properties of the mechanism to the longe to. Do you remine that your glower than the properties of the mechanism to the longe to. Do you remine that your glower is a become your major that you glower is not been a been were the properties.

shipful of a Divine Fatherhood?"

"Don't be so unjust to use as that !" exclaimed the naturalist, quickly. "Fichte treats the Universe as simply the logical process of the Divine mind; Schelling finds all nature full of God : what you denominate my 'athelsm' makes these two to seem one. From the beginning of all things I see the unbroken, unexcentional workings of a mighty system of Law, as devised and enforced at the creation by an Omnipotent and Just Divinity; and in its every aspect of material development thines a reflected image of the Divine Mind, sustaining and growing steadily clearer in it. Instead of being a jumble of unrelated, casually-exigent creations, all living substances and forms, from the minutest 'spontaneous generation' to consummate Man, are sucocssive links in the one great chain of progressive being, running 'from God's own Hand to God's own Hand All is consecutiveness, and order, and Law immutable Is God the less to be recognized and adored as the Supreme Author, because we find His marrelous Work unfragmentary, coherent, and inexhaustible in every part? Is man less really the highest material development of Divine Law, from the proved consecutiveness of his ascent to that eminence ?"

"Material development!" repeated the Rajah, emphasizing the adjective, contemptuously. He, too, now, arose to his feet, and spoke more nearly face to face

with Oshouses's pervert.—"You are reasoning away the Soul of man altogether! Heddand, I repreach myself for having allowed the conversation to reach such a tenor. I do homestly believe that you are mad on this subject—made so by a fameled astonading scientific disovery; and I also believe that your oil good serne will

yet return for your cure,"

"Panaloa discovery of echood the other, in his term."
"Panaloa discovery of echood the other, in his term.
"Why, bod, you, good, and of reduced it. I may not improbe the panaloa of the

"We will suppose that sometime in the secondary period of the creation, before the Age of Stone, the manufalls had developed from the marroplats, and the audientama. Government of the marroplats, and the support of the contraction without thumbs on their fore-hands) from the tentral periods' morning, or occurs stage, when the North and West were torred in the contraction of the support of the contraction of the England and before Western Europe and the present

United States; and a cold, wet, unfructifying climate prevailed in our Tropics and southward.

"It may be naturally supposed that the development of the then highest order of mammals, all over the world—the most man-like; the so-called quadrumana; from marmoset and lemur upward-progressed more ranially in the comparatively temperate than in the torrid regions. For instance, in this very Borneo, and on its line within the Tropics through Africa and South America, beings structurally approaching the orangontan. Buffon's 'Pongo' ape, and the chimpanzoe may have been developed, while in northern Asia, Europe and North America roamed the mammoths of creation. In the mounday, or miocene, stage of the long tertiary period, the heat of the North and West moderated, and the southern bemisphere grew warmer; whereupon there must have been great migrations of beast and bird; and as the Tropies had then begun to show palm and jungle, the Siberian elephant, the Manatee, or seacow, of Behring's waters, and other giants, may have started Southward and Eastward. Probably the quadrumana of the highest development had thus far been found in the cool, marshy Equatorial belt, and some of this grade now moved Eastward and Northward. In the last, or pliocene, tertincy stage, the Americo-Euronean land barrier dividing the Atlantic and Arctic oceans sank away, and the sea rolled freely from Pole to Pole between two finally separated parts of a world. Simultaneously the climate above and below the Tropics was temperate, while that of the Tropics turned torrid; the animal life distributed in the former finding every combination of natural conditions to accelerate its noblest development, while that in the latter was proportionately retarded.

"Say that a creature like your Bugis monkey, Brooke, was the nearest approach, at that time, in the Tropies, to human development, and say, that, in the ages of the discrepance of the confirming election into the Man type, the species left in the East Indies. India. Africa, South America and the West Indies, developed no higher than orang-outan, baboon, chimnauzes and other anthropolds where could you expect so certainly to find the peacest approximation to man in the indicenous are, as in this exceptionally temperate Borneo ?" Such a persention to all the esploy and bloker of the succelt struck the Hajah so builtrously, that he

could not refrain from laughter.

"Ah, it amuses you, does it?" suapped Doctor Hedland, quite in the manner of his old, testy soif. "Do you know what is the exact structural difference between yourself and may common miss ?-Well, he has one more wrist-hope than you... that 's all ! Is his head not shaped flavorably for intellectual development?-Well any phrenologist will tell you that the human infant's head is far more symmetrically norportioned in that superficial respect than the human adult's ! Once more the Raish laughed with an unconstraint fearfully derogatory to princely dignity; at the same the darkening river, as though anniably willing to

"As they used to say of Herel," he bunteringly replied, "you seem to 'think in substantives,' and one cannot argue theoretically against your positivisms.

I suppose you rank Mr. Oshousee next to the African "There is another tundvism of time-serving science -the designation of the black Bushman as the lowest

standard of human development! There are whiteskinned bineds, and in present Europe, too, of more "Oh, in a couple of hundred years from now there

will be plently of finely brutalized human specimens is only monkeyhood shaved, walking erect and talking." " In that you hit me nearly, Brooke. As mankind has been educated, the truth devolving upon me to demonstrate most have a tendency to that insidious result. in the common mind at least. I am tameht that, by the confusing effect meen my own mental system. Reason as I may, I find my self-appreciation dolefully degraded. Why. Brooks the occasion of my reconciliation with you is my loss of pride in self! Otherwise, I could never have forgiven you, in the world, for refusing to be offended at me when I was so anxious to offend you?"

How was the old Lawrence Hedland ofter oil : to forbear with under every provocation, because he had the instest and warmest of hearts under the perversest eccentricities of speech and action,

The two friends had advanced, as they talked, from the enthering gloom beneath their bill-ton enmore of palm-leaves into the declining outer light of the hedged path down the hill, Rajah Brooke, thrust an arm thus amicably linked, started upon the descent, he re-

"No matter what brought you back to us - since you have actually come; and not only forgiven me for refusing to quarrel with you, but positively paid complimyself about the cause. If you must return to your Dvak village this evening, let it be with a manful determination to turn your hybrid mouster loose in his native wilds again. If you do not-take my word for it. dear Lawrence, he will turn your brain."

The admonition was spoken in a tone of beseeching affection that even the irritable philosopher could not

"I dare not do that," said the Doctor, in a subdued, halting voice. "Dare not? Have you learned to love the creature so well 921

"No: that is not it. I have an affection for him, as he has for me; but he inspires me as much with fear as with love."

"Then why do you not dure?"
"Because," excisimed the master of Oslobuse, forming to garn into the face of his friend, as they strode on

NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA.

Taz rush of events in our own land and their detailed accounts in multitudinous papers and periodicals heave us little time to incoire how other nations ret. their news. As for the heathen, we generally conclude that they do without, or leave the spread of news to local gosein. The heathen of India, at least, are as widenwake to their own pleasure and interest as any people, and long ago they adopted the newspaper, both as a literary venture and an adjunct of trade.

In 1818 the young son of Dr. Marshman, a youth of barely (wenty years, with the advice and assistance of his father and Dr. Word, published at Semmoore, near Calcutta, the first newspaper in the language of the It was called the Soombar Dersey, or Mirror of News, Its establishment was the occasion of a rather hot discussion between the missionaries Carry, Marshman and Ward. Cacey stendily opposed it; but the young man was eatherinstic and persevering. The paper was received with great favor, both by resident Europeans and intelligent natives. Two weeks later a untive started a paper called the Destroyer of Durkness, and still later another unper appeared, published by a Brahmin of the Brahmins, and headed the Moon of Intellionnes.

Not more than two or three English papers were then published in India; now there are about one hundred English periodicals in that country. Of native periodicals there are over three hundred, in many languages, dialects and characters—the Persian, Hindu, Temil. Arabic and Burmese characters taking the lead. The larger part of the other languages, Urdeu, Gujarati, Mahratti, Bengali, Punjabi and others use some one of the above characters, though the languages may be as different as English, French and Italian, that use the

There are a number of religious papers, but not all to be approved for Sunday reading. The Jains, who have large communities in Central India, require an organ. Their religion is very similar to that of the Buddhists, The Hindus have gods without number, and standing matter in their papers is an instription to Ganesh, the ood of learning. The Mohammedans use altogether the god of learning. The Mohammedans use altogether the Persian or Arabic characters. The fanaticism of their religious faith makes them an uneasy political element, and English officials keep careful eyes on Mohammedan unblications. The Christian religion is represented by a number of periodicals in all languages. The mission publishing houses do the best and most work, sending out yearly millions of pages of all classes of good rendine. Indian Theists are in force, and support several namers. The Brahmo Somal, whose organ is the Ludian Mirror, frequently quoted by English and American parent is a mineralle sort of religion. During the past tifty warrs wise Hindus have been collecting from the Vehts and India's many religious many good things. but as yet they have not succeeded in finding the right

Papers representing trade and occupations are mostly English, separate periodicals being published in the interest of elipping, rea-planters, jute trade, civil service, the army and sporting. Native journals make cureful trade notes, and in all matters affecting their commerce

Seeign quotations are as well known to them as to us. The making up of a paper in Irolia would scen a strange process to an American printer. The native cases about them—in fact, more of the very is done on the floor. Many of them who set type for English papers do not know the English language. They beunderstanding more than the few words they may be understanding more than the few words they have been about to pilet up in the course of that word. The datvertising is clearly of foreign goods imported into India. The nature people as Novambers, in the yearn-culture.

are mostly lithographed. Type has been adapted to the vermonlar characters, and is less difficult to read than lithographed works, tuta facely Sthegraphed newspaper or book is as much superior to type as the painting of a muster is superior to a chrome. The press work is done by hand, as native labor is cheaver than

work is done by hand, as native labor is cheaper than engines and great presses.

Illustrated papers are zare. Head and shall pieces in conventional flower and geometric designs are often very fine, but representations of piaces or persons are filted more than contined, and without proportion or perspective. The mission preases have introduced many European and American ends, but they are only a little more interesting and intelligible to active readers than In the names of newspapers the people of Italia, in a

most national manner, subthit their poetis, nationally and affections startines. The "Freinals," Beneficions in all "Weldwinhers" of various classes said causes exceed and forther. Various classes start and an experiment of the starting starting

Negaul claims to have the smallest paper in the world, issued mouthly, but they are evidently not acquainted with the unastern press of America. The name of the government gasette of the Royal Palace of Banglock, Buddishte in tenchings, and sent only to officials in the capital sand provinces, strikes one as good to ancese by — Babelas there-balanes nokes-enh."

T. L. HAUSER.

YIK KEE.

BY PATIENCE THORNTON.

ATTEM fiather died some ten years age, I found, that for there years we had been Riving on credit. I was eighteen, strong and well, but did not know how to work. In the little back room of the New York tenment house (by the way, the handlady selred my elothese for our rent) considered my future. I had talactical a great faith in relatives, from my fathers, so I wrote to greyn. I received six politic noise, talling me to go to greyn. I received six politic noise, talling me to go to

work, and the following latter:

JONSUSSERIOR, OURGEARDO—JATANNON'S RINNER.

DEAR NEEL.—I'm your consist stack. Your fables once
give me monay to came out West. I've took up land,
got a comfortable home, no style or fells, but good folks
to live with and healthy grank. I've god it he base will by
to live with and healthy grank. I've god it he base will by
place for a friending gril. Wile wants you to come.

She I'll be a modern to you Cover sight off. I'll meet

you at Derver.

Inclosed was a chack sufficient to definy expresses; so I started. Derver was then only a large from and the dejot a bran-like structure. I got out of the cars and stood bewildered among all the emigrants and their bundles. Some one togethed me on the chambles—reason of the cars are stood bewildered among the sufficient with the control of the cars of the cars

"Are you Nell P" he said.
"Yes; and you're Cousin Jack."

"I know you," he said, as he led the way, "by your black clottus an' sorrerful look, an' them hig, blue eyes, like yer fither's as two pass. We'll gift the shader outer 'een when we git home. Yer fixther was a mighty good man. Bless per dear heart, don't let them tenx come. This 'ere's a dry country; we don't waste no

Comforting me in his kind, rough way, he reached his tenus, a big, green wagon, drawn by two wild-locking steeds which I afterward knew to be bronchos. A fat, blonde boy, about twelve, held the rains.

"That's Ted," said Cousin Jack. "Ted, this is Miss Nell, yer cousin; give her a hug." The fat boy sol-

After this he seemed to have a special claim on my miterious because he set me first. Jack's wife was a jolly, plump vocasts, with keown eyes and carly hair. She always had a body in her arms and mother at her heels. She adored Jack. I never knew them to have a quarred. I soon gree to love the fifs at the ranch. I liked the big, ball-finished huma, she me. I loved the claim of the control of t

Thad, the clever cat; the hens and sheep; the horses Dolly, Dot and Daisy, that did the plowing, and the marketing at Denver, twelve miles away, and were so centle and kind we used to ride them without saddle or hridle. I learned that cattle grew fat on the dry-look-

ing grass and gave the best of milk. I learned to love the broad plains and the glorious sunsets, and to watch the distant bands of Indians with half fear, half interest. I belped Cousin Mary, sewed and cooked, kept the house and children neat and lifted many burdens from her weary shoulders. We were so happy. The children and I took long walks over the plains, and Ted and I took many rides on Dolly and Dot, and in the long winter evenings I told the children stories. Occasionally Harry White came over to visit us from his ranch five miles away. He lived with his old mother; he and Jack were dear friends. Harry needed a wife, Jack used to say, winking at me,

One day Jack went to Denver for supplies. He went alone, and coming home later than usual, Ted and I and haby Mame went out to meet him. Jack looked soher and guilty, and seemed ill at ease. If he ever drank, I should have thought him jutoxicated. In the wagon was a queer-shaped heap under a horse-blanket. I was sure it moved. When we got behind the barn

Jack said, sheepishly, avoiding my eye : "Well, Ted, I calkerlate I've got su'thing in that there waggin that 'ol astonish ver marm."

Little Mame pulled the blanket off the heap; she had been peeping under it all the while she was in the back of the wagon. There lay a human being. Such an object; short and squat, dressed in a queer blue blouse with flowing sleeves, wide trousers and queer wooden shoes. He had small, black eyes, a shaven poll, from which depended a long, thin queue. His counte nance was battered and bruised, his clothes torn and bloody.

"There was a row down to Denver," said Jack; "the Christian folks stove in these 'ere heathen's winders, tore their houses down, an' killed half on 'em. I cleared out soon as I could. When I got half way bome I heard a noise back o' me, and out crawled this thing. I was so dumbfounded I couldn't speak. He thought I was going ter send him back, an' he fell ter cryin' and jabberia' in that yap of his, an' clingin' onter my han' an' kissin' of it. It sorter torned my stomach. I told him ter set down, give him some crackers ter eat, covered him up an' told him he could live with me. What do you s'pose marm 'Il say?"
"Oh! Cousin Jack," I said, "of course, she will not Your home is a refuge for all the wretched and

unfortunate." "Now, don't, Nell," he said, turning as red as a rose, and busying himself about the harness. The Celestial looked at us solemaly; Mame toddled up to him. He

looked at her curiously, but did not move "Get out, John," said Jack, "you needn't he scared no more; we're to home."

He got out stiffly, and, to my surprise, turned and lifted the baby down. She caught his pig-tail, and pulled it is wild delight. He seemed grieved when I took her away. When Jack told Mary, the good soul found a thousand reasons why he should stay, and hurried to make him a bed in the attic. The Celestial did not say much, but when Jack called him "John," he smiled a sad smile.

14 Melican man callee John. Hump. Yik Kee. 17 So with due consideration for his feelings we addressed him as Yik Kee. He was of great use. He helped take care of the children, did the washing (Mary did not funcy his method of aprinkling clothes) and belied Jack on the farm. We made him one of the family, He was always pleasant and smiling, but was a man of

few words

Consin Jack added much to his income by trading in hides. Ranchmen living at a distance sold their hides to him and Jack sold them to traders who came around at certain times in the year. Harry White was a part-uer in the husiness. He used to go on a sert of roundup and visit the ranches all over the country. The cattle of the ranchmen roumed in vast herds over the plains, protected only by the hrand of the owner. Cattic stealing was frequently practiced. Offenders in this respect were shown no mercy. They were convicted, tried and executed only in the court of Judge Lynch. I never blamed the ranchmen for this; it was impossible to guard the herds in the vast area over which they traversed, and the cattle must be protected in some way. Gil Mead was a wealthy ranchman, who lived about ten miles from us. He owned the largest berd of cattle on the plains. They were hranded with the vowels of his name, E. A., which could be recognized anywhere. He always shipped his cattle east to his brother in Chicago. I feared the man. He was tall and gaunt, with deep-set black eyes and low forehead. His home was unhappy; his wife cross and ngly, and his children wild and unruly. This made him more than commonly disagreeable.

I think it was in the fall of '74 that Harry White brought the big load of hides to Jack. Both were much pleased at the bargain they made. Harry gave glowing accounts of a new customer-a rancisman from Chicago, who had taken up an ahandoned homestead. He had purchased many cattle from his cousin, Gil Mead, and hoped to rival him in the number and quality of his herd. Jack packed the hides away to seep till December, when we expected the dealer. One afternoon, not long after this, Gil Mead rode up to the house, looking very agreeable and pleasant, couple of strangers, also ranchmen, were with him, They wanted to look at the hides, one of the men being a trader, Gil said. Jack was in Denver, so Yik Kee and I went to the harn with them. They looked the hides over carefully, and conversed in low tones, Gil with a suppressed outh. Finally they thanked us cour-

teously and took their leave. "Hump; no goodee," said Yik Kee, but he wouldn't say any more. At five that evening, when we were at supper, a

crowd of twenty-five or thirty men rode up on horseback. Jack came out and met them, inviting them in to take supper, in his generous, hospitable way. They wanted him to go to Denyer with them, there was to he a meeting there of importance to ranchmen. The meeting would be at eight. They had brought with them an extra horse for Jack. Mary looked around for Yik Kee to help her, but he had mysteriously disanpeared. I faintly remembered seeing his white, horrified face peering around the harn at the horses. I noted the visitors are little-the food seemed to choke them. Some of them watched Mary and the baby in a queer sort of way. When Jack, as was his custom, kissed his wife and habies good-by, one of the visitors. an oldish man, coughed huskily, and said: "Blest if I kin stan' this." They all rode off, Jack the merriest of all, waving his hat till he was out of sight.

When we were clearing up the unusual quantity of dishes, Yik Kee appeared at the end window and beckoned me. I followed him out. Ted was with him. Behind the barn were the three horses saddled. Shep

"Go

was with them, released from confinement, where he had been secured from following his master. "Foller 'em," said Ted, in an excited whisper.

"Yik's afraid they 're up to something."
"What is is, Yik?" I said, sternly. "No fooling now."

For answer he twisted his long pigiall around his nock, tying it under his left car in a significant manner.

"Hump, he hanges; stealed cow."

"Oh. Mary," I sobled, rumembering Gil Mend's visit, and his strange actions, and dimly seeing what Yik Kee meant, "I must tell Mary," I edd, wikily. "Hump. no," said Yik Kee. "Yellor skek," and

he closed his eyes in a dic-away sort of manner, now—too latee,"

We mounted.

"Mother 'Il think we 're gone to ride," said Ted, as

we gallioped over the palsis. He was deathly pale, poor little fellow, but he rat even and firm. I saw his shather's his Colt's revolver sticking out of his pocket. He was a determined boy. We no law open part any with hope that I could save Jack by begging on my kanes, that I could dispt to his, and that they would kness, that Could dispt to his, and that they would comical figure Yik Kee posented on branchest. His loose gaments theyed in the wind, his long lightly first on the behind, and he bobbed up and down like a kernal of our list a cover-hopper.

It was a soft, warm night, lighted only by the pale young moon and the twinkling stars. We rode as fast as our horses could gallop. Shep was close at our heels. 'Way ahead, when we reached the top of a little hill, we saw the crowd of horsemen. They were riding toward Denver. We galloped on with renewed zeal, They turned into a cross road leading to Mead's ranch. On this road was a bridge over Dry Guich, which was in the spring a roaring torrent. Beyond the bridge, across the fields, was the hay-stack of Mend, where was stored sufficient to feed his domestic cattle through the winter. We at last reached the turn in the road, They were three miles in advance, riding rapidly. Yik Kee stopped at the turn. "Hump! Cau't catches, Hanges at bridge, You goes!" He turned his horse and sped across the field, deserting as basely,

We rode on, Ted and I. He was pule and still; my checks were hursing. We passed the bridge. The high mural of earth before us hid to from sight. We stopped our horses and latestad. The user had lighted touches, the state of the state of the state of the state of the two were unceiling rope; some held the horses of the others beyond the heighg. The men were massless that and I could see by the lighted torches that the number was increased. Such was very white and only, but he

"I am innocent, gentlemen," be said, slowly, "Int I refuse to tell you of whom I bought the hides."

I understood him. Could Harry White be a cattle

third? I felt as if I were growing mad.
"What shall we do?" whispered Ted, cocking his

Suddenly a bright red light illuminated the heavess, followed by clouds of black smoke and a queer crackling noise. A yell from the men—Gil Mead's voice above the rest. The hay-stack was on fire. It second to me in the glace around it that I could see a foreign-looking human vanishing across the plain.

The men mounted their horses, Gil Mend at the head, and set off across the fields at a mad gallop. They must save the stack. They left Jack, bound hand and foot, and guarded by one man. Shop, the wooderful dog, had kept by us until now, shinking in the dark shadows. Now, gidding sidewise, and still, he reached the man on guard whose lands was to us, and with no warning growl engaght bins by the throat with strong white each that could choke a coyote in a second. The man, who was in a shiting peacus, fell back with a gram. Ted struck him over

posture, full back with a groam. Ted struck him over the head with the but of the revolver, and pulled off the dog. I cut Jack's boads with a knife. He looked at us wonderingly, and staggered to his feet. "Xever mind how we came, Jack," I said; "quiets,

"Never mind how we came, Jack," I said; "quick, mount the borse beyond the bridge, and ride to Denver for your life. They will not have a weman and child. "Harry White," he mattered, the loyal soul that

even now could think of another's danger.
"I will tell him."
"No, no; not of this—only say, if he stole the cat-

tie, to fly the country. They will find out, somer or later."

He galloped down the road. Tol and I mounted,

calling off Shep, who sat on his haunches watching the unconscious man, and then we, too, sped down the road. The hay-shack was giving out great columns of black senoke, but the fire was dend.

Abund of its was a riderless horse, Dolly, who greetted her measter with a joyful whim, Where was Xik Kee? Then Dot, my horse, shind from the rood art a recumbont baker more and the root and a recumbon the rood are proposed to the real properties of the stack on his stomach, so that he could not be seen, after lying in the ditch in the holars had hadd out; "Humbil no catches Chinese; herey sore," he stid, lacousicity He mounted Dolls, and we rocke on to White's much.

Harry radied out at the sound of horses feet, at midnight. There under the twinkling stars I looked into the eyes, and I told burn the whole story. He showed no guilt, but endy said we must stary the night at this ranch, for the men would come book to Jack's for birn, and them sounting his fact cost rode off down the road. I comforted his mother as best I could. At day-break we redis home.

Mary was in a wild state of alarm. Where had we been? Where was Jack? and how cruel we were to leave her alone. She said that at one o'clock three

masked men had come to the house and secretard it and the premises, but had not molested her or the children, only asking where Jack was, very sternly and sharply.

At noon Jack, Harry, the sheriff, and a party of armed men from Durver rode up, stopping only a mo-

ment to tall me they would be factle at neight. I dared not tell Mary, and she worded all the afternoon at their strange condict. At night Jake and Harry exam home, looking tired but hoppy. Then Jack told Mary, and she cried not deing to blim as though she could never let thin go. It reemed the pleasing ranchman from Chicago was

one of a band of cattle thieves. He sold the hides to Harry, who, housest and open himself, was slow to suspect wrong leadings in others. The sheriff had caught the men skinning a cow that helonged to Mend, and had captured the gang and taken them to Denver. The men concerned in the attempt to lynch Jack were

The men concerned in the attempt to lynch Jack were sincerely sorry. Their regress would not have ravited much, however, if they had succeeded in their purpose. They gave each of the children ten acres of land; they may Thei strict-five, and me, whom they pleased to con-

sider very plucky, one hundred and fifty acres. I felt rich

enough, and jime has made it very valuable land. The man on guned was our warmer's admirer. He thought Ted, Step and I wooders of courage. He said what came down on the bridge with the open knife, he thought his last hour had come.

Gil Mead committed suicide not long after this. He was always quote. "No one ever knew that Yik Kee set the stack after. I tell you Jack rewarded the faithful fellow—gave him a good farm, tanght him to work it, and built him a betwe. The funniest thing was Yik Kee had a wife and three queer little children back in

Clina, and Jack sent for them, and Yik Kee and his family are as happy as they can be. The children play with Jack's (he has twelve now) and get along finely

In '75 I married Harry White, which, I suppose, was foreveer from the beginning—at least, Jack says anylody could have seen it. The most serems and satisfied fines at the weighing was that of the Colestial. In my limer consciousness, notworkstanding he is a "bounting Ultime," I have the conviction that as great a leven sais seen in modern times is the sum of few words, Yil Kee.

THE WHAT-TO-DO CLUB.

MY HELEN CAMPBELL

CHAPTER XXII.

BEFORE Saturday casse, Mr. -Evarts had taken his place as a standard topic for conversation, not only in the store, but in every house in town. As the owner of the first bicycle over seen in those regions, he became a fascinating object to every boy in town, though unlimited decision was his portion from the fathers, who scoffed even more thoroughly at the cance which came with the bicycle, and every point of which was studied by Hopkins, who had been "on the Lake" in his youth and still hankered after the old life. The river, above the fulls, afforded good boating, and the town was scandalized a few days later by the acrival of another boat, and the spectacle of Dorothy and Helen Raymond in the nattiest of boating droses, on their way to the river, from the shore of which various admiring Kanucks watched them pulling up toward the bend which gave them at last the privacy they were never likely to have in embarking

In the stars the opinion seemed to be general that coulding that Samode or a born sallor and any right to use water as a means of progression when land was printed by the Creater to be colled over by marything so preponentally, flowing hand in term had a breyed. In some way the report had general derivalsion that Mr. Kvarsoways marked, and Dr. Cosheling confirmed it, asying that in had overweeded and was in Lowquie for entire that in had overweeded and was in Lowquie for entire the contract of the contrac

bloux to bouse the latest phase of what struck the limbitiants in general as sheer insmulty. "If does best me. He's tearnin' round one way or 'nother from som up to som down, an' when he nin't at that he's on his lake insider a tree an' stance at the clouds. Looks horstly, and here to be beauty to stan't the exercise he horstly, and here to be beauty to stan't the exercise he party and the here is the standard of the standard here is an object to the standard here is not in the standard here is not in the standard here. If it is the standard or yet, "I will be set all like that I, I's their motion or 'rest," or 'like are all like that I. I's their motion or 'rest, "I will be a set. If

The Chib, as it came together on the Saturday after bis acrival, wondered if he would be there, and looked with some interest toward the doors as Devothy came in a title late, with the usuall big envelope in her hand. They had all been locking at some beautiful coccous brought in from the woods by Sasan Firch, and Miss Dunbar took from a drawer a box which held some skilning yellow ones.

"These are some silkwarm cocons that Mr. Evarts brought from Kansas," she said. "He is coming in to

hear the reading of the Busy-Bedy paper on silk-culture, and he can tell us whatever we may want to ask about afterward."

Mr. Everts was there as she spoke, and took his place, with a few words here and there, so quietly that there was no reason for being disconcerted, and Derothy unfolded her report.

"This letter is from Enrily Agnew," she said; "a girl you haven't heard of before, but as busy as any of them, and very intireate with both Milly and Amy."

"He way turn, dear Eleanor, now that the original Bay-Bodies have spoken. My story is not as netwesting, perhaps, though extainly it has been so to me from the very bertnamp. Anny and Milit say that you want to see the contract of the con

detail, and so here it is from the beginning.
"We held an informal meeting yestenday aftermon, at which the past, peecent and future of the Bouyhoulies were discussed. The conclusions remoded by, that on the whole, we have been moneisted, even in our faintees. From them we have learned how be guntle against others, the properties of the properties of the properties of the ble triumph, which, as Aunt Kertals says, accompanies good feature to the young and thougheriesced.

"I rather think, though, that most givis of my age and rearing would consider my life saything but a triamph. I was just seventeen when father lost nearly all he had by the failure of the bank at C-, and of two business firms which followed the grash. We had lived in that careless dissecard of dollars and cents which mother always said would be a banato us children, and when the downfall came I think she was rather relieved that it was over, She set to work, with her usual sweet seriousness, to remodel all our habits; rather a hard proceeding, I fear, I could not understand why the phacton and pony must go and only a work-horse retained; and it did seem hard that my dresses must be remade so as to serve a second and a third year. But the knowledge of real life dawned upon me most calamitously when I saw that our charities were erippled, and even that the rungger civilises had to do without the school advantages which had been considered a matter of course.

"The first firsh of dismay had hardly fallen upon me, when I sought Amy's counsel. Her course had wen our admixtion, though we little thought I should have to profit by her example.
"Why don't you rake allk-worms?" said she, after I

told her I wanted to go to work at something. "There are your father's white mulherry hedges, which he set out for the purpose of experimenting with seri-culture, and sever found time to carry out. I should begin with that, if I were you.

""Amy, you're an augel—a wingless augel?" I said, additional and bissing her I having away to talk own the

subject with mother

"That dearest of all household delties entered into my plans with hearty interest.

""My daughter will live to be something beside a rivolous grid of fishious, and I shall even blass the day that made us poor, if my children are only made to realize the privileges and duties of this, said she. "Let us get

books at once and bigin the work.

"Father's hedges were three years old and in fine condition, and the library contained all the treaties necessary for my originue. Here is the way! managed with

mother's help.
"It was then April, and I sent at once to the nearest

cococury—the cer in Philadelphia—for an ounce of eggs, to be shipped on a cool day, which we put at once in the ice-house. Waiting the sprouting of the mulberry leaf, we went to work to prepare a room and all the appar-

tamances for their care.
"It so happened that the large chamber over the sum-

mer kitchen had been used by us children as a winter play-room. It contained a store a few chairs and was light and commedious. That would do admirably for the coroonery. Thus we impressed brother Arthur into the work of pregaring the room for the insects. This he could readily do with the 'kit' of tools which had been his from lowbood and which he used with exect case After showing him diagrams, he procused rough laths and posts and went to work as follows: About two feet from the wall be nothed slender angights lengthwise of the room, fastening them to the floor and also to clears. which he run across the ceiling. These were two inches by flave in size, and a foot or a little more agent: they were to be permarkent, and at a distance of five feet another set were railed. Into the right-hand side of each opeight was driven long nails, up and down, five inches apart; they sloped so as to hold little rods that am neross to the corresponding accord set. These ands made platforms on which we placed other movable platforms, also made of stripe of wood, about half an inch wide and thick, and so inch apart. These were united so as to make movable maks, five feet long, and half as wide as the platform (two and a half feet), so that two would fill the space between the permanent aprights. The lowest olatform we placed eight inches from the floor, the next thirty inches above, baving them in readiness to fill up to within a foot or two of the ceiling if we should need so many. Arthur made a second and third platform, parallel with the first, leaving passage ways five fact between them. "It looked quite interesting, I assure you, Miss Dunhar, and aremed like business.

"When the multiery lesses began to aposed in Mey we make rody; but not all they were of a good as side we here the training the eggs from the irechnuse to the occours, We speak them passes being the substitute of the occours, We speak them passes below the set of the passes them the passes that the many the point, though we knew they could not half directly on the patherna, and wetched them nearly every hour, though we knew they could not half and a week. On one of two could my to thatch much under a week. On one of two could my to the manufacture, and we have the passes the passes that the size of the manufacture, we work that ever with the doors of my of the manufacture.

"And now our work legan in good earnest. The shill dering gathered the young multisery leaves as if it were fun, but they did not think so before the worms were grown. I cut the leaves were fine with a sharp chopspley-funds, and always asw that they were thy or fresh. If there were always asw that they were thy or fresh. If there were The eggs legan to harde in the morning, and fat one spread over them a musquito netting, over which were settern the first control there. The interest earned through

the master, began feeding, and in two hears' time they required food again, so that by night they had disposed of three-quarters of a pound.
"We be the such dark in table in the first the dark in the first the dark in table in the first the dark in the first the f

ing the worms by lifting off the netting to another shelf and placing it on the movable platform. Those we kept cleaned, at each removal, of meater food and of any litter which are monitord, and also correlative method out.

all inferior and discused worms.

each interval being called an "age," and lasting respectively, five, four, six and eight days, with a short test between, making, 'you perceive,' over thirty days in all Rusy days they are for the sare-takers, too. They cross randely and need conver ent food, and more of it, during the first three ages. They require incessant watching in regard to temperature, cleaniness and food. Fresh air. ten must be cantinusly introduced a draft bring injurions. In the first age they will devour six pounds of fineeut leaves during four daily meals; in the second one eighten pounds, chopped coarser; in the third age sixty nounds: in the fourth one hundred and elality nounds. and in the fifth and last, one thousand one hundred. "It is like a sum in compound interest. Hittle Pred said: 'the leaves do count un so fast.' Indeed, we had to turn in, all of us, and help pick; but, fortunately, the last needed no cutting. Will you believe it, Miss Dunbar, it took 1910 pounds to feed the product of that little onuce of serve! Nine full-grown trees would have been needed to supply my little encountry. Perhaus that is not so strange when you realise that there are 40,000 eres in an ounce. During this time they grew fast and took up a great space. At moniting time they eat less, then appeared opener

"At mealing-time they at less, then appeared an energy, and because brought, they were removed to treth platforms all because brought, they were the second of the platforms brought of vallor and twigs of cask with leaves dringing to them, which we special upon the platforms. The worms were then then include leaves and twigs, they span their marveloss witedings-sheets which functions the could instructive the second them to be included the control of the second treatment of the second transleg for the second treatment of the second transleg from the second treatment of the second treatment

time the last laggards went to sleep.

"How case thin yew susted them! How globe we was when the heap sanistiv was over! We had given them plenty of room, an abundance of food, midfrom temperature, and now here had been few wells or diseased cose to write, and the sanistic states of the san

chrysals was killed. This was repeated; they were theoroughly dried by speeding on boards in the cooponery, where they were frequently stirred, and at the same time kepf from and an disea, and in set weeks nother precounsed them neady for the market. We seen them to Philadalphia, where we received the require masket parts, thay having hent found quite up to an average print, thay having hent found quite up to an average by a sating hims, without seconding, in this over a Topy were packed far marked in of y box and sem by express.

"These the house for pept this receive from the first year."

One ounce of eggs, .				85,60
Fixtures for escourey,				5.00
				810,00
	Cn			
to he stilled excors @-8	st pen	ъ,		26,00
Profit				806,00

"You perceive that I have not accounted for the mulberry food : that was already on the place : neither for the labor. The work of women and children is counted as 'next to nothing,' unfortunately. But the rent of land east of amounts and care of trees, would be about \$18.00; thus the real profit on one conce of eggs would be reduced to 818.00, though to belance this the trees would be all ready for future years. Therefore, my first esti-mate is corned. It is pleasant labor, but it will not make nobody rich."

"Ob, dear!" Molly Peters said, dolorously, as Dorothy hid down the paper, "I did hope it was going to turn out worth while. It's all so may so much easier,

anyway, than bees."

It's only use is for a little plu-money," Mr. Evarts sald, "aud no one can make a fortune by it. I have just read a bit from a Kansas paper that might be my own experience, for I happened upon precisely such a place on the open prairie in June when I was on my way back from Mexico. Here is the scrap which I cut out to give to you. It is what was done in a Kansas parlor, and, really, the new use is infinitely better than the original one

""Would you like to look into my parlor, sir?" Of course, we said yes. Our lady bustess had just favored us with a delightful dinner, which, after our long ride across the prairies, was, indeed, a matter to be grateful for. She opened the door, and we looked into the room, expecting to see the usual stuffed hair-cloth, the bric-a-brae, the parlor organ, the stereopticou, the photograph album, and the regulation parlor cruaments.

"Judge of our surprise, then, to see, in an uncorpeted room, three long tables covered with fresh green leaves, which somehow seemed all in motion. Even the window seats and the chairs were laden with green leaves and sprays; and, as to the floor, it was covered with bare To our look of astonishment, the lady laughed

" 'How do you like my furniture?' she exclaimed. " But something still more odd-for a partor-had arrested our attention. It was a great, green worm, something like a manis-more on the table. It lay among the grow leaves and was feeding on them. There were scores, hundreds, thousands of these worms! That was what caused the motion-these ravenous worms feeding on the leaves.

" "Why, what are these, madam?" ""My silk-worms.

" And this foliage?

"'Mulberry leaves, from those hedges round my surden lot. I bring in bushals of them every day. See the bare stems on the floor."

"Yes," continued the lady, "I began with a few worms as an experiment two years aso. George-that's my lossband-laughed at me at first. He works hard on the farm; but nuless it is a better year than last, I shall clear as much off my cocoons as he will off his corn. I get seventy cents a pound for cocoons. And what s the good of a parlor shut up from one week's end to another? I have little time to sit down in it. So I have nanceed mine with mulberry leaves. And I have my attic and two chambers. full of worms, basides. It is pretty and pleasant work to feed them.

"Well, this is indeed a new descriptore," we said. "An original idea?" " No; not original with me,' explained our hostess,

'I got it from the Menacuites, those Russian refugees. who came to Kanses eight or ten years ago. They brought silk-culture here with them, and imported the mulberry siguals from Southern Russia. Their women reel the silk off the coroous, but that takes a great deal of time and patience. I prefer to sell my ecocous to the factory folks." "I thought you were too elegant every way, Mr.

Evarts, to advise folks to have horrid worms all over their houses," said Molly Peters, repreachfully. "Do you really mean that 's the way to do?"

"It is one way." Mr. Everts said, gravely, with no hint of his amusement at Molly's characterization, 'I should not advise it, generally. In the Kansas grower's worms have it ?"

"Come and look at these photographs," said Dorothy, hastily, feeling that the question was one which might come too near home to all of them, and Melly soon forgot her indignation, and before the evening ended. decided Mr. Everts to be "most as good as a nice o'rd." HELEN CAMPBELL,

ALDER BERRIES.

ARE there not more than the birds can ext? Alder berries, brown and sweet-Bruging memory of olden times, When you were preserved in pure, high wines, Are there not more than the birds can ext? Here is the jay, with his noisy scream

There stands the robin, proud and serene; Quaint little wren surveying the bash While over it files the sleek, brown thrush, Are there not more than the birds can est? Alder berries, brown and sweet,

The amoke-pearl coat of the eat bird shines So close, by the alder berry's wines-Are there not more than the birds can eat? Alder berries, brown and sweet.

Drinty humming-bird, sipping flowers, Tries on the wine his tiny powers-Skims away, as the circling swallow Plunges down from the old spont's hollow. Are there not more than the birds can eat? Alder berries, brown and sweet,

Ah, brown berries, of the olden time! Fire berries that made grandmother's wine In quaint, square bottles, on topmost shelves, Were there not more than the birds could eat? Alder berries, brown and sweet.

And here, on this bright, October morn, Sweet berries, memory ye 've borne, Of golden days-childhood's time-Alder bearies for grandmother's wine Were there not more than the hirds could eat? Alder berries, brown and sweet.

HELEN P. YOUNG.

THE PERSONNAL OFFICES OF THE CONTENSET IS NOW AT 23 PLANE ROW, YAN'T YOUNG, Mail tradition of its addressed its accessivity delayed, and its more of occleanages, publishers of hooks intended for review, and ALL CORRESPONDENTS WILL PROBLEM FOR THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE STATE OF THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE STATE OF THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE STATE OF THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE PERSON PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE PERSON PRINT WILL PRINT WILL PROBLEM FOR THE PERSON PRINT WI

We desire to rander our hearty thanks to the subscribers of THE CONTINENT for the promptness with which they have responded to our request, and mailed to their friends the Aundred thousand postal cards inclosed to them containing our combination rates. The responses have been so numerous that we have been compelled to more than double our clerical force, and even now we are somewhat behind in our answers. Those sending at this time will please remember that the receipt of a number is in itself an acknowledgment of their order. We send our orders to other journals just as fast as they are reached and can be entered. There is of necessity some delay in getting them on their lists, as they are also husy, and parties should not write under ten days after receipt of our first number. If the other publications ordered do not reach them in that time, they should write, giving their own address in full-and the names of the publications ordered. It is quite impossible to fill our premium orders with entire promptitude because of the enormous amount of work required to pack and ship them, and the difficulty in getting our hinding done with a promptness soual to the demand. We will in all things exercise the utmost diligence, but the demand upon our force has been so much greater than we expected that we must ask a little grace from those who extend to us such overwhelming favor.

Tre illustrations of the article, "The Princess and its Author," are from a holiday volume issued by James R. Osgood & Co., which is one of the finest examples of American book-making ever offered to the public.

THE readers of THE CONTINENT will find both pleasure and profit in a closs examination of our advertising pages. In them will be found a neeful and attractive variety, and it is our rule always carefully to excinde all that is unreliable or objectionable. Very many of our friends at a distance may desire to deal with our advertisers by letter, and we take pleasure in assuring them that we only admit advertisements after careful inquiry as to their reliability. Our readers will always find it to their advantage to examine these colnmns and send for estalogues and price lists of goods they are likely to require, before they are ready to purchase. One of the most successful household economists that we know says that she obtained her knowledge of goods and the market by answering advertisements and keeping thoroughly posted up on the catalogues and samples of various dealers. By this means she has not only decided, when she leaves home, on what she wants, but knows where it may be found, and has a very good idea of the price she must pay for it. This. and the very general practice of shopping by mail, make the advertising pages of a magazine like THE CONTI-

NEXT not the least valuable of its contents. We hope our readers will remember this flect, and is all cases when they address our advertisers give us the benefit by mentioning the fact that they saw the "ad" in these pages.

THE election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker marks an era in the history of the Democratic party. So far as the Southern members of that party are concerned, it is their initial declaration of independence. Ever since the close of the war the Southern Democracy have been content to furnish electoral votes to the candidates of the party and receive in return a few subordinate offices, such as doorkeaper and postmaster of the House, In the struggle for the speakership, however, the issue was squarely made and fairly met. The adherents of Mr. Randall claimed that the election of Mr. Carilsle would awaken sectional prejudice to the peril of the party in 1884. The response came promptly and defiantly from the friends of the Kentuckian that it was quite time that such arguments were abandoned. By the election of Mr. Carlisle, more than two-thirds of whose votes came from the South, notice is given by the Democrats of that section, that they do not intend to be howers of wood and drawers of water for their Northern brethern any longer, but expect to count for their full weight in the councils of the party hereafter, and claim their full share of its honors. This is a very fair demand. There is no good reason why one end of a party should he accounted fish and another flesh. If there is any reason why the Southern ex-Confederate element should not control the policy of the country it applies just as strongly to their Northern Democratic allies as to themsolves. The revolt which has been made under Mr. Carlisle's lead will not end with his election to the speakership,

THE results of this assertion of the rights of Southern Democrats as factors in the party may, and no doubt will, exercise a very sensible effect upon the Presidential campaign of next year. "Free trade and Southern Rights" was in fact the slogan in this party contest. In effect, it has been decided that next year the Democratic party must stand upon a tariff for revenue only, and that the Southern wing of the party must be fairly represented and thoroughly placated. The Southern politician is not a man who ever abandons any claim for consideration or power once made on the part of his section. He is, first of all, a Southern man, and the interest and glory of the South are always uppermost in his mind. He is willing to allow the North to take care of itself. Without any positive untagonism against the rest of the country, he is always on the alert to gain an advantage for, or resent an affront offered to his people and his section. He is not nomindful of the nation, but it is endeared to him chiefly because it contains the South. To him the part is greater than the whole. The country has very many to fight its hattles, but he is always the special champlon of his section. This fact always made the South practically "solid" on all queer tions affecting its interests or its prejudices, and gave it in the ante-helium era its wonderful predominance in the councils of the nation. This spirit has been so long snoppessed that now that it has broken bounds it may be expected to assert itself rather vigorously for a time, The election of Carlisle is a Southern victory, and is MIGMA. 793

halled throughout the South with especial delight as such. It will do you wough to awaken the old Southern spirit. Fortunately, there do not seem to be one cones. tions of national polity into which this spirit can enter as a material factor. In the party councils, however, it will have free scope, and there is more than one ambitious spirit at the South who will see to it that the occasion does not pass by without an attempt to turn is to his personal advantage. More than one assistant for the vice-cresidential nomination from that section will find a voice to sing his fitness during the next few months. We may look for all of these, however, to subordinate their claims to those of one representative Southern man whom the "Solid South " will summer in convention and whose nomination its representatives will make a condition precedent of their own support of a presidential nominee.

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Armores of this subject we dropped into the office of a Wail street layer whose first in cational and whose eloquence has belped to win more than one Begublium victory, a few days since, and in this course of convertency, of the property of the course of convertence of the course o

Should this prediction prove true, the election of Cartisle will smash more slates than any recent event in our political history, Should a Southern man be counteract the influence of that idea, on the nonelar in the other direction. A Federal soldier, of merit and distinction, will be the natural antidote. Every civilian aspirant, and every one who uttered a word of avenpathy with the Southern cause or its supporters, will be hustled to the retr in a twinkling. Soldiers will be put in the lead. Slocum and Marrison are the men who will be most available. Both were soldiers of unimpeachable merit, and both command the confidence of all parties. Morrison is Cartiale's especial adjutant and me out-and-out free-trader. Shocum was an anti-slavery Democrat before the war, a selended soldier, and flavors froe trade in theory and a terisf in

THE movement headed by Genaral Mishose, in Virginia, can no longer be regarded with indifference by Republicanes at the North. Do what we may the quasi-control of the North. Do what we may the quasi-catifully will condition by the state of society these catifully will condition by the state of society them anothe of a party whose capsess losal is that they are the party of human rights. The party should by Mahone is the only organization existing at the South here is the only organization existing at the South precision of the ladio.

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It whould not be facepoten in considering this moment that, no matter what was the enises effects of the Re-adjuster faction, the question of the payment on non-payment of the dete of Virginia, in whole or in part, it no longer in issue. In other words, there is no part, be no longer in the construction of any part of the Virginia to-the virginia t

THE cuestion of the debt of several of the Southern states is not an easy one to solve at the best. In fact. I very much doubt if the most elemerous whencates for the financial honor of a state, could be safely trusted to pay it all if they had the responsibilities which rest upon those communities and their necediar relations to the old debt, thrust upon them. It should be remembered that it is not a simple question of " Pay what thou owest" with the cash in the spleuchan to do it with. In the first place, Virginia has other and most pressing need for her revenue. Every dollar that can be raised by any sort of reasonable taxation should be put at once into the education of her ignorant votors This is a matter not of policy, but of the most pressing necessity. More then par-third of her rulers exend read the ballots which they cast. To her, their rulishsenment is the sole method of securing peace, which is always the prime essential of prosperity. This is the real lesson of the Donrille mossory

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It should be remembered, too, that there are certain things affecting the relations of the cliness of Virginia to its debt which, though very hard for a Northern man to fally sanize, ought yet, in fairness, be taken into account:

1—She was forced to part with one-third of her territory, which was fairly a part of her assets, without having the debt at all lessened thoreby. In other words, the very same people who now rovite her for mer navine the debt nessized in descriptor her of the

words, the very same people who now rovibs her for mot paying the debt assisted in despiring her of the means of payment. The fact that this was the result of rebellion does not much the burdon any lighter. 2—It should not be forgotten, either, that her handless whites, and all the blacks who are now one-third

and was the railined, of the relation when the finds desichted and what it railined, off course, this is not a legal defense for the state, but it is one, an individual is any to set up when he comes to rail cup the defense for the state, but it is one, an individual is any to set up when he comes to rail cup the qualitation of paying it, and it must be admitted that it has a mend from that is say to make an lonesse team vince when some pay to make an lonesse team vince when some pay to make an lonesse team vince when some pays to make an lonesse team vince when the course of the paying the resolutions.

3-Again, it may be as well, not to lose sight of the fact that there is a great deal of human nature in the people of Virginia of all classes, and this human nature it subject to the infirmities of birth and education just as in any other people. Commercial honesty is the chivalry of the North. The gravest of crimes in the land of the Puritan is the fallure to pay a debt which is logal in form. When a man falls upon the Stock Exchange he "settles up under the rule," or is forever discrand. though that "rple" is but a voluntary regulation of a gambling. So, too, the Southern gentleman pays at all hazards his "debts of honor," counting only those debts " honorable " that are made at the symbline-table or on the tarf. The "commercial" honor of the North has not so very much advantage over the Southern ideal as might at first be supposed. More than one-indeed, if we go back far enough we shall probably find that nearly all, even of the Northern states-have been tainted at one period or another with the flavor of repudiation. If they have not formally refused to pay their lawful obligations they have at least crept out of the clear purpose and intent thereof by some plen of irregularity.

Where this has not been done by the states themselves, the subordinate municipalities have not scrupled to seek every method to evade such obligations. deed, when we look back as a nation to the era of Continental currency, we must either admit that the power to pay and the unformulated equities that attach to all financial transactions, become parts of every public debt which the sovereign people have the right to consider, or else brand our here sires of the seven years' fight as dishonorable repudiators. Because they could not pay all the Continental currency, our fathers refused to pay any of it. Yet there was not as much difference in their financial condition at the date of promising and the date of their refusal as in the case of Virginia. The losses of the Colomists had been great, but the losses of the Southern people simply stagger conception, especially in Virginia. Let any honest, fair-minded Northern man ait down and consider them enrefully, one by one, and think whether, if the state were a private delator, he exold ever have the beart to ask for a farthing from it. (1) The property in slaves was swept away. This represented half the accumulations of the whole people. (2) All the money invested in Confederate bonds was lost, (3) All the property sold for Confederate mon except the little that remained in other hands at the surrender. (4) Fully five-sixths of the live stock of the state was destroyed. [5] All the hank stock of the state and nearly all other corporate securities were swept out of existence. In other words, there was nothing left of the acquisitions of two hundred years except the real estate-kind and houses and their furniture and contents. Suppose Vanderhilt to he stripped of his possessions except the house on Fifth Avenue and to owe ten million dollars and you have about the parallel in an individual case. In order to complete it the bankrupt millionare should at the same time be compelled by an irresistible fats to give a liberal education to about a hundred children of his loins, whom he had theretofore compelled to serve him without recompense and had kept in squalid poverty

The re-adjustment of the debt of Virginia may not have been absolutely right. Perhaps by taxing the privilege of existence somewhat higher a larger proportion, or even the whole, of the old debt might have been naid. It may not have been even a matter of good policy that it should have been "scaled" at all, That is not the question under consideration. What we desire to insist on is that the re-adjustment of the debt was not such an error as justifies that portion of the Northern eress and neonle who profess to be the especial champions of liberty and equality of right, in the indiscriminate abuse that has been poured on this party and its leader two years after the matter of the debt had been settled, when it was no longer an issue and when the real question between the parties was as to the free exercise of legitimate power by the colored voters and a system of liberal appropriations for their enlightenment.

...

Ir is a pocalizity gratifying feature of the centest in Virginia that the element known as "the carge-bayger" was entirely excluded from it. It is undersible into a few years readouns at that is the property of the property of the property of the property of the constitution and the laws of the lead most unquestionally contemted by the property of the property of the contemperty of the property of the property of the contemperty of the property of the property of the large portion of that Xorthera press which assumes to know all that is worth knowing upon all questions.

This is a very singular fact, yet nobody has ever been heard to deny it except a few of the unfortunate class themselves who have been so foolish as to attempt to kick against the universal verdict. No one has ever accounted for it scientifically or logically, nor can any one rive a perfectly satisfactory reason why simply crossing the Potomac should change a man of previous good repute, irreproachable morals, well-tested courage and trained capacity, in the twinkling of an eye into a coward, a liar, a fiel and a scoundrel of unmitigated infamy. All wa are sure of is the result. Every one knows it to be true. There have been thousands of instances. No one has ever known an exception to the rule. The South has been so overron with these pestiferous vermin, that the best people of the North have been almost inclined to wish that Grant had sur-

This is not sestrange, however, as the transformation that ensues as soon as one of these men toins the "white man's early" and gives his voice and infloence against "negro rule," as it is termed. It no doubt shows the miraculous influence of good com-nany and example. This was especially manifest in their late contest in Virginia. Mr. Dezendorf, who has long been one of the very worst of the "carpet-bag" crow-(see the columns of any Democratic journal of Virginia for fifteen years back)-and a good many others who are in like circumstances of sorrow and affliction, being unable to so control the influence and power of the Re-adjusters as to appropriate the results of success entirely to their exclusive enjoyment, joined forces with the Bourhous to destroy their common enemy. Ordinarily, this would have been sufficient to have secured for the Re-adjusters the enthusiastic support of the wisest and best portion of the Republican press of the North, since there is no one thing of which they are so thoroughly convinced, as that it is their bounden duty always and everywhere to declare and make known that the Northern-horn citizen, domiciled at the South and fastened to its soil by investment, who shall presume to have a political opinion that is not dictated by the so-called "best people" of the state in which be dwells, is a secondrel worthy only of defamation. Those who stand with Mr. Desendorf have been seared all over with this brand for fifteen wars, until one can see "C.B." upon their foreheads as far as he can distinguish their features. They are of the old stock and are the genuine article,

This year, however, they have "stood in " with the Bourbons, and those Northern Republican journals who never used to refer to them except as "carpet-haggers," have been strangely silent upon the subject. By esnousing the cause of their former autagonists they have, for the first time, succeeded in putting themselves on a The effect on the South has been equally magical, A friend, who watches these things, tells me that for the first time since 1867, when the term first became a mort of their stock in trade, the Democratic journals of Virginia have not once mentioned the "carpet-hagger" during the campaign. Of course, it would hardly do to throw mud at their nilies, but there must have been an immense amount of erasure in the copy of those veteran editors to whose minds "niggers and carpet-baggers" had been as inseparable ingredients of denunciatory paragraphs as brandy and water of the peculiar inspiration needed for their facile production. It must have seemed odd, also, to the Northern Bepublican journalists who had so long echoed the sentiments of their Southern Democratic contemporaries, but in a less vigences and manly phrasocings, to refer to Mr. Descrider and his little raugh of "carget-beggers and scallawage," as "respectable gentlemen," "exercent reformers," and "the real Republicane of Virginia. We never expected to five mail this time double happen, the properties of the control of the concentration of the control of the control of the the associate most sinearity upon barrieg become are one and the same time "becomable Virginian," "vegutable Republicans," and applospine for the measure and Dourvilla. In dempution with this transformation the Down all form and plequency.

A REGIENT exchange of evillities in the political world is spitcly paraginessed by a correspondent in the worlds and figures following. Those who have read the worlds and figures following. Those who have read the soldow will be amused at the case with which troolmens have been part in so short a space and the fittle filness with which the wall spirit of the correspondence has been preserved:

LETTER No. 1.

(Mr. William Walter Phelps to Mr. Keifer, Jate Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives.] DEAS Set: It is evident that somebody must tell you that you are too corrupt and unprincipled to deserve the empty compliment of a renomination for the office of Speaker, since you are too bir an ase to find it out vocar-

empty compliment of a renomination for the office of Speaker, since you are too big an ass to find it out yearself. I have undertaken to do it because several people have spoken to me shout it, and I have a notice that it might be of some advantage to somebody else if you abound decline to be a candidate. Another reson why I voluntour to inform you of this fact is, that I are a New Jarray Republican!

> LETTER No. II. [Mr. Keifer to Mr. Phelps.)

PAC. Scalar to Mr. Pholps.]
Duan Srn: I would have you understand that I am not half as big a scoundrel as the papers try to make out, and not nearly so big a fool as you think. I understand the motives of my assailants very thoroughly, and, if other people will mind their business, will try to attend to my con universe.

LETTER No. III. [Mr. Phelps to Mr. Keifer.]

DEAR SIR: Just so. I am quite of your opinion, only you should not abuse the newspapers so. I Know weveral very decent people, you know, who are connected with that particitie profession. Come and see me when you come on, and we will make this matter all straight. I

live in Jersey.

P. S.—Have you any objection to my publishing our correspondence?

LETTER No. IV.
[Mr. Keifer to Mr. Phelps.]

DEAR Stn: Publish and be hanged, if you want to. I know you mean to do it, snyhow. I didn't say half as much as I thought about the press. They may go to grass, and you may stay in Jersey.

Mr. William Walter Printes. [Sours.]

"What a field this big Buckeys is to get met and relate an irritation to set his shot with a greatman, just because I good-enturedly fold this he was a field and a secondary. We don't mind such things in I case—aspecially when the owntry has to be saved and a complimentary vote played for. He doesn't seem to understand desay Republication or Jersey politorses either. I clink man any barm to the same and the same to the same and the same and the same and the same to the same to the same and the same of Jersey politorses either. I clink man any barm to

Thu varying expression from different points of view adds to the life-like and agreeable effects of this statue. As seen from the other side of Wall Street, coming from Brondway, the effect is, perhaps, most pleasing. He is then the courteous, easy gentleman about to speak to those before him. Seen from about the middle of Wall Street and balf a block away, where the angle of the law is thrown into sharp relief and the massiveness of the form is not relieved by the outstretched hand, it. displays the greatest power. One of the most unique effects that it produces is obtained in coming out of the Sub-Treasury, noting the heavy folds of the clock hung over the shoulder; then, as you come down the steps. observing the easy fit of the clothing, showing the litheness, grace and strength of the form; and then, having gained the edge of the sidewalk, a few steps below, or, better still, the middle of the street, look up at the face and see how thoroughly harmonious are the features, form and habiliments of this magnificent gentleman whom we worship as the type of that American life which but for him had never known the freedom and the glory of which his bronze presentment hourly surveys the most amazing results.

. . .

THE mud and the crowd of Evacuation Day was over and a bright autumn sun looked down upon Wall Street when we first saw the statue of Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury. We had not expected much. The humanity had been so crushed out of the "Futher of his Country" in the numerous attempts to refreduce his features upon canvas, or in bronze or marble, that one naturally expects to see the face of a solemn, selfconscious, "let-us-pray" hypocrite boistered up on the frame of an impossibly sleek dandy. In making up our eldest demized we have carefully eliminated all that might suggest the possibility of his having lived. His solemnity, as hitherto portrayed, could only have been equalled by his vacuity. His conventional likeness, from the postage-stamp to the pillared marble, is abso-lutely hideous from its inenity. That such a piece of stolid flesh should have lived at all could hardly be accounted for less than a miracle; that such a man impossibility.

This being our state of mind, we were ready to turn away, if not sickened, at least saied with the too free quent spectacle. As we looked up from the window of the passing stage and caught sight of the form-commanding, easy, natural, and the features instinct with thought, we could but exclaim, "I looked, and, behold, the face of a man !" We pulled the check-rein, alighted from the stage and in the clear, bright morning light "took in" the states from every point of view. We do not profess to be an art critic. Of the method by which offorts are produced we know nothing and care less. Of the technique of the sculptor's art we are absolutely ignorant and may always remain so. We do not see the work nor care to analyze the means, but only feel the results. Judging from this standpoint we know one thing—this is the Washington. It may not be any closer in its verisimilitude than other portraitures in marble or nigment, so far as the mere representation of limb and feature are concerned. Of that no man living is now able to decide; but one thing is certain, it gives more of the soul and brain and manhood, that fought and waited and achieved, than any and all the others, This man might have warned Braddock and afterward saved his routed forces; he might have prayed at Valley Forge; have fought at Monmouth; have clung to

his lair among the crags of the Hudson; have out-genentiled and out-stuck even British doggodness, and founded a nation. If the soul of Washington retains any of that peculiar pride in his personal appearance which was said to be a characteristic of him while alive, he cannot but regard with peculiar favor the artist. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, whose name is cut in modest letters upon the pedestal. The country and the world are to be congratulated that we have a Washington whom all

time will be glad to look upon. The Indian Problem

A LETTER recently published in the Baston Advertiser, written by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, gives an account of the Navajo Indians, which should be in the hands of every man and woman who believes that Indians have any rights to be protected or souls to be saved. The letter is as fol-

"The Navajo reservation proper, in the northern portion of New Mexico, and south of Colorado and Utah, is a hunfired miles square. There are 17,000 Navajo Indians, who, under a liberal construction of the privilege granted at the creation of this reservation, fifteen years ago, allowing them to hunt game on all sides of their own territory, have established their stock ranges for fifty miles in all directions beyond their bounds, and claim all the water privileges, which is the same as claiming all the land. agent in charge cannot drive off white aquatters when the lines are not fixed, and appeals to Washington have been facitless. They have a legal right to 10,000 square miles of land, but occupy about 25,000.

"Migrations from the cast, pushing up through New Mexico and Arizona, down from Colorado, from Utali on the northwest (Mormons), from California and Nevada on the west, and the railroad on the south taking alternate sections on both sides, sweeping along in a belt eighty miles in width, taking up the finest valley lands, create, all together, an aggressive movement that will before vary

long drive the Navajos back to their undefined limits, The reservation is almost a desert; there is not one acre of arable land per head in the 10,000 square miles. Their 1,000,000 sheep and goats, their 15,000 houses, their few cattle, caunot find food enough in this barren waste. There is not a river in it; only a few springs of water here and there, creating a few fertile acres which I have seen planted with corn and vagetables. Fifteen years ago the tribe numbered 9,000; they have increased to 17,000— almost doubled. They are already self-supporting, Hving chiefly on mutton, and on flour, sugar and coffee purclosed from the traders, supplemented in summer by their own corn, pumpkins, water-melons, etc.; not a dollar from government for any living purpose whatever. They are able to-day to port 4,000 fighting men in the field. Able to work, but hating continuous labor, living chiefly upon their flocks and herds, they might be, under right conditions, a wealth-producing class of citizens. rate Indian agent is the man to supply. There is not a finer field for personal energy in the land. This they especially need in the crisis made by surrounding pressure from immigration. The leadership they need they have in their present agent, Major D. M. Riordan, a man of wisdom, force, and great personal experience, who, six months ago, replaced the last of a series of incompetent, or, at least, unsuccessful men. Without such an officer, well backed by government, they cannot develop their water resources, improve their stock, or make permanent

"While they are the richest Indians in the country. averaging in silver and other ornaments, horses, sheep and blankets of extraordinary heauty and value, over \$100 apiece, they are to be deprived of the conditions which created this wealth; they are to be driven by force of carcumstances from their homes and their flocks to starve, and these most powerful of all Indian fighters are to be aroused to the highest pitch of feeling. They are the victims of advancing civilization. They may be croshed by a terrible war. They may be led to the front of Indian progress. Under good care, they may, in a few years, entirely support their own schools. Unlike other Indians. they beg for nothing. At a council of 500 of them, a few months ago, in response to Major Riordan's suestion as to what the government could do for them, they asked for ploughs, hoes, spades, wagons, seeds, etc. They wish for our improvements, and will pay for them.

In connection with this matter it may be noted that the Women's National Indian Association, of which Mrs. A. S. Quinton, of Philadelphia is secretary, has extended its field of operations to missionary and school work among the Indians. There is nothing better calculated to induce a skeptical distrust of the sincerity of Christian professions than the conduct of the American people and the American church in resard to the Indian. By our anothy and ereed we have made the whole land a party to crimes so causeless, cruel and vast as to make the Jewish massagres in Russia seem tame and insignificant beside them. Not only this, but thousands of intelligent Christian men and women are to be found who echo with a laugh the brutal just of the pioneer that "the good Indian is always dead." Our missionary zeal has overrun the world, and almost every one of our multitudinous sects boasts a lodgement on

the coasts of Africa or Asia,"

It is only the domestic, home-made heathen whose souls we count not worth the human effort needful to their regeneration. If they are treacherous, our government can give them odds and beat them. If they are cruel, we should not forget that, for every white scalp taken, a hundred Indian lives have been offered un. If they are lawless, we should remember that there is no court before whom an Indian can bring his appressor. If they are indolent, we should remember that we have taken from them almost all the lands it was possible to till, have deprived them of the stimulus of personal right and individual possession. If they are debauched we have furnished the element that produced their debasement, and if they worship strange gods we cannot complain, since we have strengthened the Medicine man in his hold on their superstitions. It is high time that the nation and the church decided finally whether the Indian is worth protecting, civilizing and saving. If he is, let us begin to do him justice, deal honorably with him, give him a chance for improvement, self-support and salvation, If, on the other hand, he shall not be deemed worthy of justice or Christianization, why, let us make an end of the farce of a hundred years and wipe him out of existence. If the theory that the dead Indian is the only good one be the true principle of our civilization, why, then, let us kill him ; but let us do it like men and Christians. Let us not starve and chest to desperation and then kill because of rebellion. Let us openly declare by act of Congress that the Red Man must go, and then carry the law into effect by open, wholesale massacre. Let the Church give its sanction, and send the extermitors forth with prayer and blessing. This would be an honorshle, manly course as compared with that we are now pursuing, and, though it may seem a little bloody at first sight, would be vastly more merciful and consistent with Christian doctrine and the principles of justice and liberty on which our covernment is founded.



Children's Books,-Il IN a recent article on habits of reading. Edward

Everett Hale said that a boy ought to be taught what and how to read, just as he is taught to swim-by doing it. The chances are, he says, that in a honsefull of good books the child will read them, but if he does not, be sucht to be smarely told that a certain range of rending is essential to a gentleman in civilized life, and if he does not like it to-day, he will to-morrow or next year, and so he is to read an hour a day in such and such books. American children might rebel at this dictation, because to them rending is amusement, and they want nothing that requires forced application. Still, a child only asks to be interested; this secured he would as readily work as play, and sometimes rather, because children like the importance work gives them. but they will not relish dull work any more than dull play. The father then has his duty, which is not merely to direct the reading, but also to see that the young student understands and likes in task. Sometimus the father's order may become the child's pleasure when he is given such books as "The Story of Roland," the companion to that charming work, "The Story of Siegfried," by the same author, James Baldwin. These legends, which are in one way history, of Roland and his Oliver, of Charlemague and Bradamont, will charm any render, and, as educational influences, they are invaluable. The hor who takes the Knight of Chivalry as his ideal, and fancies how he best can "fare over land and sea, fighting the Pagan-folk and doing worthy deeds for the honor of God, the King and the ladies,13 is likely to have a higher and more gentle standard than the one who forms himself on "Dick, the Scout," and "Peter, the Outlaw," He will, at least, try to make himself worthy of his ambitions, and not looking merely for adventures, will have the spirit of the knight, who fights well because he lives well. Roland. as the author says in his "Foreword," is unknown to history, yet he is the typical knight of the Middle Ages. and since 1966, when the minstrel of William the Conquerer sung of him, troubadours and pasts of Prance have told of his deeds and his valor. Mr. Baldwin has spared no trouble in consulting authorities, and has woven them together in a spirited parrative, admirably told because it is so vigorous and free from bombast and yet picturesque, and in spirit historically true. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; pp. 415, 32.00.)

SUSAN COOLINGE'S refined and always charming work is found this season in " A Round Dozen," otherwise thirteen stories, of which "The Little White Door, " and "Helen's Thanksgiving " seem the best, though all are good. (16ms, pp. 298, \$1.25. Roberts Bros.] Last of those that can find present mention comes "Speech and Manners for Home and School," a chief incidents are grammatical errors, with larses in the etiquette of daily life. The author, Miss E. S. Kirkland, has succeeded admirably, and any child who reads the book excefully most gain a new sense of the many reasons why "don't" forms so large a part of one's early

years, while the elders will find round instruction for a need often quite as strong as that of the child. (Square

16mo, pp. 263, \$1; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.) AMONG the various illustrated books for children sent out by Cassel & Company, Mrs. Mary D. Brine's "Jingles and Joys for Wee Girls and Boys," is one of the most alluring. The simple verses, always bright, delicate and refined, are profusely illustrated on every page, and the gay cover will please childish eyes, even if not so desimble to older ones. (4to, S1.50.) "Little Folks" is also full of illustrations, many of which are excellent, and the text is, if not of the highest order of medi, always pure and high in tone. (4to, pp. 830, \$1.25.) Mr. Caldecott has illustrated the old story of Harlequin and Columbine, and the bright quarto, "Pantomime and Minstrel Sone," which has for its sub-title, " A Picture Carnival for the Young," is full of rollicking fun, verging here and there on conveness, but certain to amuse. (George Reutledge & Sons; 4to, 82.50.) The same publishers send a profusciy illustrated edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," carefully edited and handsomely printed. (4to, pp. 407, St.00) "Little Wide Awake," the large print and numerous colored prints of which make it very attractive to vomegor children (pp. 191, \$1.50), and a "History of the United States in Words of One Syllable," prepared by Mrs. Helen W. Pierson, and much more rendable than would be supposed possible, though the child bright enough to be interested in it would probably find Colonel Higginson's of more real value. (4to, pp. 148, forty-seven illustrations, SL 00.)

ME. CALDECOTT has illustrated several paper-covered sicture-books for young children: "A Frog he would a Wooing Go", and "The Fox Jumped over the Parson's Gate "; each very characteristic. [50 cents each.) Miss Greenaway has a set of Calendars for 1881, the seasons and months being represented by her graceful child-figures (90 cents a set), and has also a little "Almanac for 1884," prepared on the same plan. (50)

ANOTHER book comes from the Rev. A. J. Church. whose "Stories from Houser" will be recalled with pleasure, and who gives us this year "Stories of the East. from Herodotas " as simple and charming as the firstmentioned one. The book is illustrated with drawings from ancient freeces and senintures, and is well worth a place on a briefst how's bookshelf. (12mg. nm. 299; 81,50.)

HAVING had his fill of ancient and middle-age lore. the same boy will find in the various volumes of the same publisher's series of "Minor Wars of the United Philip's War, and the Indian Troubles in New England," by Richard Markham, and "History of the War with Maxica." by Horatio O. Ladd, A.M., both of which are simply yet picturesquely written. The illustrations are below Dodd, Mead & Co.'s usual average, but the books are well printed and attractively bound (12mo, pp. 336 and 328, SLS5 each.) "A life of Queen Victoria, Her Girlhood and Womanhood," by Grace Greenwood, whose work for young people has always been excellent, comes from the press of John R. Anderson & Henry S. Allen, and will be found extremely pleasant reading. It is the first in a series which could hardly onen more conspicuously. (Cloth. 12mo, pp. 401, 81,50.1

THE Scribners are to publish the historical papers on Louisiana, furnished by Mr. Cable to the Century.

SEVERAL English novels have been translated into Bengals and published at Calcutta, and others are to follow.

follow.

The Magazine of American History is to have an article from Mr. John Esten Cooke on "Claristmas Time in Old

Varginia."

Nus. Stown demse the wide-spread ramor that she is at work on a new movel, and professes to have no

intention of adding another to her list.

PROPERSOR BEERS, of Yale, is to write the volume on N. P. Will's in the "American Men of Letters" series, and is lussify collecting material for the work.

"Time Minkano's Express." by Professor Griffis, has reached a fourth edition, and a supplementary chapter has been added, bringing the history down to June, 1883. Mis. Bankun appears in a Christmas number of the London Truts, in our article, "Barman in Britishland" describing his direcalided expressiones in the search of a

Doon, Mann & Co., are soon to publish the letters written by Keais to his brother in this country. Three volumes will be given with the title of "The Letters and Powns of John Keats."

A sox of Professor Huxley has developed a tendency to verse-making, and has a by no means remarkable song in a recent number of Temple Ber, many third-rate American posts deling work of quite as much merit.

TER National Library of Greece has received some ancient manuscripts from its newly annexed Province of Thesasily. Among them is amonemed a copy of Pinda's peems, with commentaries, the peemisr readings of which are to be published presently.

THE Magmillan's have brought to light Mr. Matthew Amoid's nearly forgotten tragedy of "Merope" of which Lowell wrote: "It has that one final against which revy gods, we are told, strive in vain: it is dull, and the seed of this dulness less in the system on which it is

POURTM & COARTS have Illustrated Bishup Moortes, "Night Before Christman" and Mrs. Nortun's "Bingen on the Riting," and publish them in the small quarton which have preved so pequiat. "Predericks, Schold, Smedley, Grantifle Perkins, and Edmund Garriet are a company from whom good work in Illustration is expected; and we are seldom disappointed, certainly not in the present case. (81,20 seah.)

GORDY's LAUY'S BOOK has passed through usay changes since the death of its long-time owners and eathers, but the number for December, under the manage-must of the are owners and publishers, J.H. Handenbeek & Co., Philadelphia. is more nearly an approach to its former excellence than any number for a year or note, and forms a promising close to the one hundred and seventh volume of this periodic p

Thems is so much need of a currently prepared but conclassed distinancy of biography, that there is a possial disappointment in finding the work of Mr. Edward A. Thoonay, in his "Comprehensive Dictionary of Biography" too careless and maceurate to fill the gap. The moderate cost is the back feature, but a very through terrision would be required to make it of much practical value. (Sro, pp. 909, 82.50; Porte & Contes, Phills.)

It is a most faceinating little book that holds "Mrs. Gliphis Progedities. Resmants and 200 Ways of Using Them." by Susan Auma Brown, whose "Book of Forty Puddings" was one of the successes of 1892. The recipits are carefully written, and so minute that no beginners need first undertaking them, a portion being from French sources, but the majority from Mils Brown's

own experience. (Pp. 102, \$1.00; Charles Senibuer's Sous.)

A kalor paper copy of Mr. Abeanake related with the Gold-Lover's Brahmithon' has just been justished; the offician containing three admirable illustratum—a portail of Prancels of Quesnay, a distinguisted Passach economist and physicism of the last century, and a book-lover,—does a fine querying by Will, 1871; a copy of a study, in oil of a group of eld hooks, specially phismed; and a foregoing the declaration of the content of the conten

A NOTABLE MAN like likely filed, Dr. Rees, a Weldman, who preferred his Weish title of Himshing. "He will wan," any the South Wales Delig Nors, "the great contral figure of Welsh Historians and the Nonconfirmant Church. In the highest and truest sense he was a man of the people. In the highest and truest sense he was a man of the people. In words for them, probable to them, mixed among them on politics to Mr. Gladetone, who is true; repeated to thus the proposed him as the true representative of Welsh politics."

From Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. come was attractive volumes in take "limitarisate poors," "The Lady For women's take "limitarisate poors," "The Lady For the Lake" and "Lacelle," both of them four stabilished frowties, the former lawing taken as strong a lade of this generation as it fill on the last. The large proportion of the fillustrations have been engagested by Mr. George T. Andrew P. Comment and the proposed for the fillustrations have been engaged by the coage of the last of th

Mis. Emant Faverer's helliant norst, "An Ambitions Woman," has fulled to seen call the attention it discrete, from the fact that it appeared in the Sensity cellifor of the New York "Photos, and then, while read by many thousands, did not command the attention of the sugniar book-resulting politic. The Mischatters in farturants was could be a superior of the superi

reached its fourth volume, the Gosnel of John being edited by Dr. William Milliam and Dr. William P. Moolton, two ripe scholars, who were among the most active and influential members of the New Testament Revision Company. The Epistles will follow at short intervals, and the whole is under the supervision of Dr. Philip Schaff, who furnishes an introduction to the reversal volume. (16mo, pp. 443, 81,25; Class, Scribner's Sons.) Tax November number of Dio Lemis's Monthly is larger than previous ones, and contains many admirable articles. Dr. Lewis's own contributions to the editorial department being numerous and characteristic, including among others, "Husbands and Wives," a long illustrated article upon "Exercise" with the Rings, another chapter in the Editor's series on "Our Busins and Nerves," "Three Square Meals; or, The Proper Treatment of Consumption," au interesting sketch of "Irish Ludies," "The Proper Clothing for Cold Weather," a somewhat cutended discussion of "Catarrh and Its Treatment," and several brief hygienic chapters.

This statement that Shahappare's gravisions has been replaced by a new out fainfield by a correspondent of The Atlantics, the innerliption being, he insides, in the numb executement lensity sighs. "The bases the marks of being burriedly out, and corrected afterward; the style and corrections would having be segarated by a ment copier. There is also an absence of all traditions or memory of any tampering with the gravisations, done by a known bow the management was colored and reconsect. The fringest had evaluate the control of the second of the control of

more than can be said of the entries respecting the hirth and death of Shakspeare in the parish registers."

What is not for the nakes estimated title, $M_{\rm L}$, done placed point of point, and the proposal of point of

Figs. 6: We see such a bow recollect that and judgment in the election without having puter "leaded Limbury," in the election without having puter "leaded Limbury," and the election without his property of the election within the election of the election

MR. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, whose work in Industrial Art Education is meeting with even warmer recognition abroad than at home, has some new designs on the same plan as in his "Mannal of Rengussi, or Embossing Sheet Brass," thirty-six in number, and nearly all of the exact working size. Though intended specially for sheet metal, care has been taken that all these designs shall be quite as suitable or applicable to wood-earying, leather-work, papier-maché, and other hranches of decorative art. Students of the minor artwill derive much benefit from studying them, and find in them many "motives" which will suggest or may be changed to originals. The work is published only by subscription. The three parts will be furnished to subscribers in a next portfolio at 83,00 for the set of 36 sheets, and the publication will appear only when 500 names shall have been received. The publisher is Wm. Whitlock, 140 Nassan Street

THE readers of THE CONTINENT require no introduction or commendation where "Judith: A Chronicle of Old Virginia" is concerned. In its pages is to be found the ripest and most valuable work Marian Harland bas ever accomplished. As a Virginian, she writes from persomal experience; but there is not the faintest suggestion of hitterness or the narrowness too often found in South. ern writers. "Judith" is a story in the old-fishioued sense—a story in which analysis is suberdinate to incldent, yet which shows a full command of detail and as full understanding of causes and effects. It has nositive historical value as being in some portions almost autobiographical and giving details of a life for which we must soon trust solely to personal medilections. Southern social life has never before had such accorate and sympathetic description, and the book will gain even more friends than the serial has already made. (Our Continent Library, cloth, Blustrated, 19mo, pp. 391, 81.50.; Our Continent Puls. Co., and Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.) MR. SMALLEY writes in a recent letter that Mr. Cross's biography of George Eliot is usarly complete. He has been able to recover almost the whole of his wife's letters. among them being a series, extending over several years, written to some of the friends of her younger days. This

has the nir of being said by some one with authority, and so has the following:

"(Courge Rists took extraordinary galas with her letters. They were invariably written with aimset as much one as if they and been intended for poundiest publishedie; but this soct of softenable for good work was inherent in har character, and the was quite invested or lastly, ill-considered competition, even in her above the character when the properties of the concentration much trivial topies."

Well, we shall see what George Elicas latters are to be when they come out, but all this sounds as if they would be much too elabocate and formal and careful to be reekoned among those which the world reads with delight. The same letter contains an item which will interest every friend of the bellitant author of "Dr. Innace": "Mr. F. Mario Crawfed has boxs some days in Larkon

arranging for the publishins of a new rowed. It is asked out the time of the state of the state of the state of the state of the out the work on the ground of a immonibility. I hope to be not out the work on the ground of a immonibility. I hope to be not given by the state of the state of the state of the state of the price than he received from Messes. Manufallian few "Dr. Glass of the state of fact the publishing trade even when he rentires upon ground which one house that he statelloop.

Tun dramatic element in Mr. H. C. Bunner's brillian, little novel, "A Woman of Honor," is so strong as to give one the sense that its place is rather in theatre than in library. Never was there a story with less padding, and one discovers immediately that pudding is after all an essential, and that a dinner of truffles to less desirable than their appearance merely as entref. The heroine. as has been the case lately with several novels, is less interesting than one or two subordinate characters, but makes a very charming walking lady. The two artists are capitally drawn, and there is, in fact, hardly an uncurtain line for any one of the many who come and go upon the stage. Mr. Ruthven, the father of the heroine, with his high-bred selfishuoss and dilletanteism is especially true to life, and Megilp the model, though the conception verges on broad farce, is delightfully comical. The story must be left for the reader to dispover, but virtue is rewarded and vice is met and defeated with all the success to be desired in both play and uovel, the pages of the pretty volume affording not only cutestainment but often food for thought. (16mo, pp. 336, 81,25; J. B. Osgood.) To any one who has to do with the book-market, Mr. Leypoldt's "Trade List Ameral" is a reference book

whose claims are imperative. Dealers and journalists know it, of course, and annually welcome the unwieldy bulkiness of its editions to a convenient shelf. To the great reading public, however, it is not, perhaps sufficiently well known, and professionals will excuse us for a word of description. Between its covers are bound the catalogues of all the leading publishers of the United States, uniformity in size having been brought about through Mr. Leypoldt's efforts. Altogether there are not far from 2,000 pages in the volume, and it is prefaced by indexes and reference lists which make it possible to find in its proper catalogue any book whose author, title, or subject is known. The "Record of New Books" and the "Bducational Catalogue" are features which add immensely to the value of the compilation, and the publish. ees deserve a far wider popular recognition than they have as 5st been accustomed to receive. In this connection it. may be well to mention "The American Catalogue," an elaborate work, which, with its annual supplements, embraces all the books over published in this country. Leypoldt now announces that there are only about fifty copies left of the limited edition. These are now held by the publishers at forty dollars, and as the prices will no doubt rise as copies become scarce, it will be true economy on the part of would-be buyers to segure the volume at once.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

My Little Wife. My hule wife's a world too sweet For such a man as I am: But she's a Trojan—hard to beat As Harber, son of Prass.

A winsome, wilful morsel she; Brought up to grace a palace.

She and away to marry me, Half love, half girlish malice. She never has repented though:

We built a not m Jersey; She were delame and calco, And I were tweed and kersey. So great our love, it bridged across

So great our love, it brisland across
Whatever might divide us;
However went the gain on bless,
We felt as rich as Midss.

I helped her with the brush and broom, Her morning labors soling: She followed to the counting room,

Made out my bills of heling.
And ours, when sick of chills I lay,
She balanced up the pages:
Did all my work from day to day
And brought home all my wages.

And brought home all my wages.

Then I was just a shipping-clerk—
Old frus of Graves and Gartner;

They took me in an partner.

Then year on year went gally round,
While we grow rish and richer,
Itself in error writer we found

We dipped a golden pitcher.

When Gartner left (grown old and lame)
I bought him out completely:

I bought him out completely!

Made wife a partner—changed the name
To Wheatly, Graves and Wheatly.

A silent partner! Not at all:

With germs more than Sapphie, She improvised—that Indy small— The postry of truffic.

And "poetry, that's truth." perforce, For Mrs. Browning said at : Her hand, uncertag, traced the course

Of debit and of credit.

Her sense of honor line as floss,
Yet strong as hempen cables,

Light as a lariest flung across,
Dragged down our business fables.
She made our home a Paradles,

With taste supreme and smitle; But said "I want no cloth of price, Wrought with a knavish shuitle."

Wrought with a Knavish shuttle."

And flitting through our office,
With word and smile admonished,

With word and smile admonstred, "We'll work no metamorphosis To make a He look howest!"

And so the business grew and grew, With not a cloud to dountes; Till wife, who wanted ten like dew, Sent me admit for Canton.

Sent me admit for Canton.

No sconer was I will at sax,
Than with a whit insume,
Down same that flood of '73,

Down came that flood of '75, And shock the world with penic. Then many a house as strong as life, Was rent and torn assurder;

Was reat and torm assurder; Puor Graves went trembling to my wife, And said "We're going under." Wife saw the gulf but kept her poise,

Disposed of plate and rainent,

Sold all her jeweis (but the boys), And met the heaviest payment. Then Graves and she with work and wit, With care and self-deals),

The surer for the trial.

Through all the strife they paid the hands
Full price; none saw them falter,

Full price; mone saw them falter, And now the house, rock-founded, stands As steady as Gibraltar.

But wife keeps with us, geards us through Like Mirium watching Moses; She drinks her ten as pears as dow, And sails it—fresh as rosse.

Yes, she 'n a Trojan; hard to heak An all the sons of Priam; But bless you! she 's a world too sweet For such a man as I am!

For such a man as I am! AMANDA T. JONES.

NEW BOOKS.

The REQUILIERTHON OF A DECEMBER-100*. By Havey M. Kleffar, Dissoured. 1800, pp. 182, \$1.85; J. B. Ougod & Co., Desco. Provincess Pools. By Julius Hardberns. 11ms, pp. 470, \$1.80; J. E. Ougod & Co., Bestin. Two Kinstel. By Hawley Smart. 1800, pp. 184, 75 cents; V. B.

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